EVENING BULLETIN. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

SUBSORIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Johns 10; Conacty Daily si; Tri. Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Even ing Briletin \$6 a year of 12% cents a week, if mailed \$6. OLUB PAIOSS—IN ADVANCE.—SCOUNTRY Dallies of Tril Yearnesfor \$2; Weekly—I capy 3 years \$5; 2 copies I year is despise \$15; 10 opnes of more \$1 50 each.
Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be incontinued qualifundamen at the time subscribed for), as subscribed must order, otherwise It will be continued, to are officer, and stopped, as has been our actom.

cattom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

EATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

price.
Marriages and death spublished as news. Obituaries and marriager and deature published as news. Obtuaries and funeralism with those and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents perline; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, an less accompanied by

editors.

Nocommunication will be inserted, naless accompanied by the real mane of the author.

Steamboatadvertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12% cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISENS KATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1857.

ASBURY FEMALE COLLEGE .- The advertisement of this Institution, situated in New Albany, naturally snggests to us a few remarks, for we have long been familiar with its high character.

Comparatively little attention was paid, until the last quarter of a century, to the education of woman. Both in Europe and America, educational establishments have contemplated only the intellectual training of young gentlemen. Oxford, Yale, Cambridge, and Dublin, are Universities whose celebrity and usefulness are world-wide. The best scholars, and the profoundest theologians, jurists, and statesmen of modern times have been trained in these or similar Universities. Such institutions have made the men who have controlled the world. Perhaps more than any other one instrumentality, they have been the agency that has achieved our present civilization. And it is no extravagance to say, that, did such institutions, under the inspiring and ennobling influence of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, exist in other lands, now conspicuous for the darkness and ignorance that rest upon them, those lands would commence an immediate and rapid career toward the civilization of England and America. Colleges and educated mind have made them what they are.

If the same attention had been paid, cotemporaneously with the existence of these institutions, to the intellectual training of woman, it is impossible to estimate how much more refined and blessed would be our present social condition. That too much attention has been paid to the education of young men by the Church and State cannot be for and the result is given in a statement of the Washhas been too sadly and long neglected is n fact that must at once impress itself upon every reflecting mind. This sad neglect is perhaps attributable in the first instance to defective views of woman's agency and influence in society. While the modern movement in favor of woman's rights is to be regarded in some of its features as radically heretical, inasmuch as it seeks to place her in a sphere beyond the limits indicated by Providence, the most conservative opponent will concede that her educational opportunities should not be restricted to the elements so meagerly taught in ordinary schools. Let her pursue the same intellectual pathway through the sciences and languages and polite literature which is offered to young gentlemen, and which is indispensably necessary to a thorough preparation for the solemn and responsible duties of

It is idle and silly to suppose that a susceptibility for extensive scholarship does not belong to woman. Such an objection is certainly without force so long as the fact remains that comparatively little has been done to secure for her the mental development which, after every possible facility has been offered, has been, sometimes but not generally, manifested on the part of young gentlemen. Reverse the order of things for a moment. Suppose that the great educational establishments of the last two centuries had been exclusively devoted to the education of woman, and that the indifference which has been all this while manifested for female education, had been manifested for that of young gentlemen; would not the conclusion before this time have been realized that only the female mind is susceptible of high culture?

Woman, too, has been too much regarded as designed only for the kutchen or the parlor-the work of drudgery or ornament. But does any intelligent man, whether in the workshop, in the Senate chamber, in the pulpit, or, like Newton, canvassing the spheres, desire a wife merely to prepare his food or minister otherwise only to his do.nestic necessities? Servants can be had at a much cheaper rate. That man, mechanic, statesman, preacher, lawyer, docwhatever else he may be, is the most happily united who finds in his wife a mental capacity not less brilliant and comprehensive than his own And that intellectual person is miserable, whether man or woman, that is tied to a body of ignorance

Looking at woman as we find her in the present circles of society and walks of life, the impression

from which there is no escape, and, for the lack of

which, beauty itself will never compensate.

is almost irresistibly made upon an intelligent mind that there is an inherent tendency in the mental constitution of the female to be satisfied with that which is showy, gaudy, and external, and with this only. Surely we find nothing in the present externale of femule life to indicate a very high degree of mental calture. And should we become more intimately acquainted with the mental life of woman, it is probable that our opinion forme I from appearances would not be altered but rather strengthened. There is a thirst there for silks and satins that outweighs Napoleon's or Alexander's anxiety for empire. One piece of silk or embroidery, one beautifully wrought garment, is of more value to them than all the knowledge of Newton or Sir Wm. Jones. To further strengthen the notion thus casually formed is their taste as developed in social enjoyment. How many attendants of the ball-room and theater are found at the hall where scientific and literary lectures are given and useful knowledge commu nicated?

And now why is all this? Why this strange phe nomenon manifesting itself particularly in connection with woman? Can we otherwise account for it than by the woeful neglect that has been paid to her education? The former tendency has been constantly strengthened by gratification, the latter weakened by starvation. Hundreds of dollars have been and are constantly being expended for the advancement of the body, while the mind, with its natural tendency to vanity, is suffered to remain uneducated and doomed.

We trust, however, a better day is dawning More extensive preparations are being made for female education. For instance, the Asbury Female College, New Albany, Ind., presents facilities for the education of young ladies in all respects equal to those of the best institutions of the country. The course of study is the same as is prescribed in the best and oldest colleges for young gentlemen. It is by no means a fushionable boarding school, but at the same time genuine refinement and accomplishments constitute a regular part of its systematic drilling. The existence in our midst of such an institution, as an exponent of a resolute determination on the part of its friends, to elevate the standard of female education, is to be chronicled as an important event. The monthly paper readings in the college chapel, to which the public are invited, consisting of original productions by the pupils, constitute an important and interesting feature of the college exercises and attract large and attentive audiences This feature should be most vigorously encouraged, as nothing tends more certainly to mental development than effort in the eloquent and forcible presen tation of the thoughts and conceptions of the mind.

May the day basten on apace when similar instiutions shall abound in the land, and woman, now imperfectly and unfrequently educated, receive the culture she so richly deserves and is capable of receiving. In the mean time we most cordially direct public attention to the Asbury Female College as suitable place for the education of our daughters.

For particular information, see our advertising

Our readers may remember that in several ar ticles we strongly condemned the action of the Naval Commission of Fifteen, which dismissed altogether or withdrew from active service two hundred and one Naval officers, without giving them an opportunity to be heard in their own defence or to know who were the witnesses against them or even to learn the nature of the charges upon which they were tried. The proceeding was one of the most unjust and monstrous ever heard of in any country.

The last Congress instituted measures for rectifying the gross injustice done. That body passed a law authorizing Naval Courts to re-try the cases of those who felt themselves aggrieved by the action of for their melody and elegance. the Board and might desire to appeal from its decis-

ion. The trials have been going on for months past, noton Union to the effect that of the two hundred and one officers who felt the action of the Commission of Fifteen, one hundred and ten demanded a reinvestigation by the Courts of Inquiry, and decisions have been rendered in respect to one hundred and three of them. Of these, the decisions in fifty-six cases have either entirely reversed the decisions of the Board of Fifteen, or mitigated their severity; and the remainder made no change.

We think it a great pity that the officers constituting the Board of Fifteen, which did such flagrant injustice to a large number of men in the same service with themselves, could not have their own case examined and decided by a Naval Court.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS .- Monday, December 28.-Reuben, a slave of Mr. Warden P. Hahn, was examined before the city court, on vesterday for an attempt at rape upon the person of Mrs. Shroeder, an aged German woman, residing with her hasband in the Southeastern part of the city. The old lady has been subject to mental aberration for many years. Her husband had gone to church, and she had locked the door of her house, so to remain until he returned. The negro came and broke open the door and threw her on the bed and smothered her face with a pillow. She resisted him, however, and foiled him in his attempt. He then assaulted and beat her. Her husband returning and finding his wife beaten and bruised, threw a stone at the negro, but failed in his aim. The negro then knocked him down with a brickbat and stamped him.

The only excuse offered in his behalf by his counsel was that he was drunk. The crime with which he was charged being a capital offence and the penalty death, he was committed to jail to await his trial, without bail or mainprize.

New Mrsic.-We have received from Messrs. D P. Faulds & Co., publishers, the following pieces of

Chant du Ciel, Polka Mazurka; composed for the piano by Carl O. Edelman. Shower of Pearls, grand Polka Mazurka, by the

La Semiliante Polks, by R. Strauss. Wert thou my own sweet hride, ballad; words by

John A. Crutcher, music by Julian Munoz.

A report of yesterday's proceedings in the Educational Convention will be found in another

Mr. R. S. Blennerhassett, a distinguished law yer of St. Louis, died in that city on Friday, the 25th inst.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising a little yesterday, and last evening there were 6 feet over the rocks on the fall. still on the rocks last evening. She had discharged nearly all her freight, and there was every prospect of her getting off.

The R. J. Ward.-Travelers will bear in mind that this famous passenger packet, in command of Capt. Silas F. Miller, will leave for New Orleans this evening. The Ward is known as one of the most elegant boats on the Western waters.

The steamer John Briggs is lying at Strader's wharf and advertised to leave for New Orleans this

The Statesman is up for New Orleans. The Diamond is the packet for Evansville.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

New Upper Mussissippi River Puckets .- We had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Edward A. Sheble, who is building a splendid new boat at Madison for the Keckuk packet trade, and has the steamer Quincy there to be lengthened thirty feet for the same trade The new steamer will be 250 feet long and the Quincy will be 260 feet long. These boats will be furnished here, Messrs. Hite & Small furnishing the carpets, &c.

We learn that the steamer Pete Whetstone was sold at New Orleans yesterday for \$14,300. She is only a year old.

For Memphis .- The splendid packet Southerner, Capt. Triplett, Mr. J. B. Archer, clerk, will leave for Memphis this evening. No better boat or finer officers are in any trade.

The W. A. Eaves will hereafter run as a semiweekly packet between Lonisville, Owenstoro, Evansville, and Henderson, leaving Louisville on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M

WASHINGTON ITEMS .- Although the Senate had another executive session on Wednesday afternoon. the nomination of Nathan Clifford for Judge of the Supreme Court was not considered. It is evident that the nonination is distasteful to a number of Democrats, and the President may think proper to withdraw it, rather than suffer a defeat so early in his administration. Judge Taney's name, it is said, is used as endorsing Mr. Clifford's fitness, to secure an easy confirmation in the Senate.

In the same executive session the Senate took up the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick, as District Attorney of New York. Mr. Seward again spoke in opposition to it, and was followed by Messrs. Hale, King, and others. They had nothing to say against Mr. Sedgwick. Their principal objection was to the removal of Mr. McKeon because he voted against Mayor Wood. After debating it for two hours it was

The President waives the rotation rule in the Federal district so far as Mr. Key, District Attorney, is concerned, who is a nephew of Judge Taney.

The preamble to the Honse resolution, concerning Utah, involves a declaration of war as distinctly as in the case of Mexico. A repeal of the Territorial act is foreshadowed.

ITEMS.

The great match of billiards, for \$1,000 aside, between Michael Phelan and Ralph Benjamin, is fixed for the 30th inst. The game to be played is the French three ball carom game of 16, each count to count one. Mr. Phelan gives Mr. Benjamin three points in each game, and the best out of seventeen decides the victory. The match comes off at Phil-

There has been discovered in the library of St. Mark, Venice, a collection of nineteen pieces of music in Stradella's own handwriting, remarkable

The estimated cost for lighting the Capitol, the White House, the public grounds, Pennsylvania he direct route to the navigable waters of the Pacific, and to be called the Southern Pacific Road. The second is to commence on the western borders of

Dow, Jr., says that the reason that man was made after everything else, was, if he had been created first, he would have annoyed the Almighty with endless suggestions of improvement.

The highest speed ever made on the ocean was hy the clipper ship Flying Scud, on the voyage to Calisixth miles per hour.

The New Orleans Crescent estimates the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 at from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds. last year. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year, but, nevertheless, planters will realize about \$2,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely. From our abundance and low prices, foreign producers only

THE ADRIATIC AND PERSIA .- Large bets were made in England by the admirers of these two splendid steamships, the Adriatic and Persia, on the time consumed by them on their hither voyage. The Adriatic performed the trip-in spite of wind and weather-in 11 days and 17 hours, as verified by the oath of Capt West, beating the Persia's time twenty-four honrs.

THE POOR. - A series of entertainments, consist ing of a fair and concerts, will be given at the Masonic Hall during the present week, commencing to morrow evening, for the benefit of the poor in the lower part of the city. Of course they will be liberally patronized.

Among the patents granted last week was one to Henry L. Bridwell, of New Albany, for an improved washing machine, and also one to William Kelly, of Lyon county, Ky., for an improvement in refining iron.

The report of the able Actuary of the Mechan ics' Institute will be found in another column.

The Cleveland papers announce the death of Mrs. Kirtley, a well known anthoress.

EFFECT OF THE STALK UPON THE GRAFT. EFFECT OF THE STALK UPON THE GRAFT.—About thirty years since, my father grafted two apple-trees of some size, with scions taken from the same tree, and of the same variety (little core). The trees stood on precisely similar soil, and within a few rods of each other; but the original fruit on one was sweet and dry, while the other produced juicy and quite acid fruit. The produce of the graft exhibited a marked difference in form, flavor, and color; the sweet stalk yielding fruit more marked with red, drier, less acid and firmer in texture than the other.—Horticulturist. EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention orened under the most favorable anspices, notwithstanding the inclemency of the westher. A large number of the most prominent It rained pretty much all day. The Gulnare was Professors and teachers in the State were in attend-

> Prof. E. A. Grant, of Frankfort, was called to preside over the preliminary ression, and J. T. Clark, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A business committee was appointed to prepare questions for discussion, and a special committee, to which was entrusted the labor of preparing a plan for a permanent organization of teachers.

During the absence of the committees the practicability of a permanent organization was warmly and ably discussed, its advantages set forth, and the failure or success of various organizations of the kind in other States mentioned; when, the question being pnt, it was decided almost unanimously to or-

ganize permanently.

The Business Committee reported a recommendation that the Convention hold two daily sessions in the lecture-room of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, the morning session between the hours of nine and twelve and a half o'clock, and the afternoon session from half-past two to five, and that, after the report of the Special Committee had been received, the subject of School Government and the question, "In what should the education of the sexes differ?" be submitted to the consideration of the Convention.

Prof. Grant, the able Chairman, was elected President of the Convention; Prof. Williams, of the Preshyterian Female School, Vice President; and J. T. Clark and Hiram Roberts, Esqs., Secretaries.

The meeeting then adjourned till this morning a

The gentlemen who compose the Convention seem to be really in earnest. They are all practical teachers, and they will, we doubt not, commence a work dnring their sessions that will be of lasting benefit to the State.

These meetings are open to the public, and we would say to all who have children to educate, attend these meetings and you will be impressed with the earnest devotion of these gentlemen, who have the most vital interests of the community at heart.

Last night the delegates to the Educational Convention met at Mozart Hall to attend the lecture of the Hon. Henry Barnard. A very good audience was present, but the lecturer did not arrive. All, however, remained and listened to addresses from the various educators present.

Where so much that was said was excellent it would be invidious to particularize; but we must express onr admiration of the elegant and pertinent address of President Mattcon, who is connected with the institution at College Hill. This gentleman, it will be seen, is to deliver a lecture to-night, and we would recommend to all who wish to listen to an

Varions other impromptu speeches were made, and never have we seen a disappointed audience in such good human and manifestational mathematical such good human and manifestation and mathematical such good human and manifestation such good humor, and manifesting so great an interest in the speeches substituted for the expected treat.

Four of the young men who were concerned in the charwari at the house of Mr. Laveille on Thursday night, when he was assaulted and shot, have been arrested. Mr. L. was very ill yesterday from the effects of the wounds. A Washington letter gives the following out-

ines of three important bills introduced into Con-

Mr. Gwin's bill to "authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, a Southern, and a Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the Territories of the United States" provides for the setting apart for this purpose of a quantity of public land equal to the nlternate sections for the space of twelve inites on each side of the roads from their eastern to their western termini. The first is to commence in Texas, to extend by the most eligi-Missouri, to terminate at San Francisco, called the Central Pacific Road. The third is to commence on the western borders of Wisconsin, and extend by the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific, in Oregon and Washington Territories, and is to be called the Northern Pacific Road. Provision is made for the grant of other public lands where the alternate sections are occupied or are mineral lands, and in case of the passage of fernia-460 miles in twenty-four hours-19 and one- the bill, for the advertisement by the government for proposals for bnilding the roads, for the com-pletion of the entire roads and telegraphs within ten years, for proposals for carrying the mails by said roads, and the transportation of government troops, supplies, naval stores, &c.; for the division of the contracts for building the roads into sections of 100 wiles each and that no money shall be advanced miles each, and that no money shall be advanced until service to the extent of the payment shall be performed. The arrangements for carrying on the ork in case the contractors fail, and other work in case the contractors tan, and other lecessary details, are amply provided for in the bill.

Mr. Pugh's bill "to provide for a survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries" is as fol-

lows:

There is appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not appropriated otherwise the sum of fifty thousand dollars for making topographical and hydrographical surveys to determine the practicability and cost of improving the navigation of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries, by a system of reservoirs, to serve as feeders in the periods of low water, and also to avoid the destruction of property by great floods, according to the plan formerly subwater, and also to avoid the destruction of property by great floods, according to the plan formerly sub-mitted to Congress by Charles Ellet, J., Civil Engi-neer—the said sum to be expended under the direc-tion of the Secretary of the Interior; and the sur-veys, with all the necessary observations, measure-ments, reconnoisances, and estimates to be made by such civil topographical engineers and under such general superintendence as the President may ap-roint and describe. general superintendence as the President may ap-point and describe.

Mr. Gwin has introduced a bill "to organize the

Mr. Gwin has introduced a bill "to organize the Territory of Arizona," providing for the survey of the public lands, the examination of private land claims, and to grant donations to actual settlers. The new Territory begins at the Colorado, at the thirty-fourth parallel north latitude, extending to the eartern boundary of New Mexico; south upon that boundary to the Texas line, along which it passes to the Rio Grande, and so on to the line of Mexico as fixed on said river by the treaty of 1854; thence by the same boundary line to the Colorado; and np that river to the beginning. The bill provides that the Territory may be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the constitution may prescribe at the time of admission.

Fowls or chickens may be fattened in four or five days by feeding them three times daily with rice boiled in milk, always fresh, as sonmess prevents them from fattening. Give them clear water to drink. By this method the flesh is made particularly white.—Oklo Valley Farmer.

To the Roard of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as my annual report for the year 1857:

I think the Institute is now in a flourishing condition, and firmly established; that its success is a problem solved affirmatively.

The Annual Exhibition was successful, both as recognized the proposed of the successful, both as

dition, and irmly established; that its success is a problem solved affirmatively.

The Annual Exhibition was successful, both as regards its beneficial effects upon onr city and apoa our finances; it may, perhaps, be considered more successful, in both respects, than any previous one. Many strangers were here who had never before attended our Exhibitions, and this great advertisement of our city and its business was spread abroad over the whole country. While these persons were in the city our receipts were much greater than ever before in the history of the Institute; although the Hall was considerably enlarged, it was entirely filled every night during the week of the National Agricultural Fair. In one night very nearly 2,000 tickels were sold, 400 more than ever were sold before in one night. However, the weather was very bad during a portion of the time that the Exhibition lasted, and many other places of amusement were open, which drawbacks almost counterbalanced the advantages bestowed upon us by the National Agricultural Fair. The expenses, too, were quite large—for the enlargement of the Hall, a new boiler chimney, &c.—but the most considerable items are charged to stock account. That these displays of our mannfactures, &c., shall increase in ntility and interest, it is only necessary that our citizens shall appreciate their importance (to the community at large and themselves individually) and take the proper interest in them. No advertisements are so beneficial cr cost so little proportionately as such displays, which those know that have contributed to them; let us hope that many more may perceive the benefits to be derived from them, take an interest in them, and contribute to make them more useful and interesting.

The Library has been well sustained and is in a prosperous condition. Newspapers from all impertant points, and the different interesting magazines and other periodicals are on our tables. On our shelves are 5,157 volumes, comprising good reading in every department of literature. Since

mateu, which may be cla	asined as ionoms:
ca, Indians, &c 805 olitical and commercial 63 lechanics and manufac-	
tures, arts and sciences 421 hilosophy, chemisty, ge-	Historical. 18 Travels, voyages. 18
ology, &c	Sporting
(edical	Miscellaneous
With much pleasure I	Biography, memoirs1

fact that the proportion of solid and instruc reading is somewhat greater than heretofore. We are indebted to the following gentlemen for donations of books:

B. P. Johnstone.... D. Moore....

The number of volumes in the respective classifications is as follows: Public documents, State

Public documents, State papers.

Relating to America, 1611
Relating to America, 1671
Commercial, financial. 57
Commercial, financial. 57
Agricultural, Hortical-tural. 58
Mechaulcs and Manufactures and science 2014.

Feetical.

I	Medical		ä
1	FINANCIAL STATEMENT.		
١	RECEIPTS.	A1 01 A	_
ı	Cash in treasury Jan. 1, '57 Received from Members—773.	2.316	
ı	Do do Minors—215	215	Ġ
ı	Do do Ladier—60 Do do Transcient readers	16	8
ı	Total exhibition receipts	3,986	S.
ı	From Scientific American	303	3
ļ	medals	25	4
	From pupils of drawing-school	22	b
	Flow book	- 1	0

Total receipts \$8,149.96 Fotal exhibition expen Rent of Library Hall....
Gas for do do....
Fuel and ice for do....
Rent of exhibition lot...
Rent of instruction room.
Drawings for hall.... tings, means left on nano, occ.
Postage and drawer-rent.
Instruction account, for salary of teacher, &c.
Newspapers and magazines.
Subscriptious to Scientific American...

Total expenditures..... Balance cash..... ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO INSTITUTE DEC. 28, 1857. mprovements on corner of Fourth and

Value of library, &c.—
Books added to those obtained from
Mer. Lib. Ass.
Shelving
Carpet, stoves, deek, and tables.
Gas fixtures.
Chairs, blinds, &c.

Total Amount stock Dec. 31, 1856..... TOTAL ESTIMATED INDEBTEDNESS.
Sundry bills (for rent of library, books, and bindlng) amounting to.
Respectfully.
Dec. 26, 1857.
Actu D. McPHERSON,

| From this morning's Journal. 7 Sr. Louis, Dec. 28. Messrs. Butterfield, Fargo, Wells, and Williams, overland California mail contractors, have arrived here with the design of fitting ont an expedition to ascertain the most practicable route to carry the pre-

Mr. Pritchett, the bearer of dispatches from Gov. Denver to Washington, passed through here yester-

day.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived. It containeither letters or papers for this city.

We understand that the convicts confined in the peniteutiary at Jeffersonville had a grand juhilee on Christmas afternoon. All work was suspended at noon, when a sumptions feast was prepared for the by the several contractors at the prison. After e joying the repast, they all repaired to the yard a spent the remainder of the afternoon in racin jumping, wrestling, &c. Truly it was a "mon Christmas" to them.—New Albang Tribuse.

TO ENGINEERS, ENGINE AND BOILER BUILD-ERS, OWNERS OF RIVER BOATS. AND ALL INTERESTED IN STEAM.

All inventions designed to extend usefulness' and promote the great objects of economy, safety of buman life, and increased generation of steam 1t equal or less cost are entitled to the candid and fair consideration of all who construct or use

steam engines. This invention consists in the employment of corragated plates of metal in the construction of cylindrical flues, curved fire arches, and curved shells of boilers. The plates are rolled into curves or ar-The roll is so constructed as to leave a margin or flange on each of the four sides of the

plate, for punching or riveting. The simplicity of the invention is evident. It ocrows from the science of architecture the "principle of the arch," and impresses it upon the manafactured iron, and thus imparts to shells of iron rolled into this new form a strength at least ten times greater than that possessed by the plates in present use. "It is equivalent to the discovery of new metal of increased strength." The proposed plan of "corrugating boiler iron" is of vast superiority over the present system, and it is attended with a number of advantages, among which "strength and snrface" may be regarded as among the chief essentials. The metal is rolled into a succession of lateral curves or arches, of any depth of indentations required, the greater the depth the greater the transvers strength. In this manner any reasonable amount of strength can be imparted to all kinds of boilers, and its form, that of "self-sustaining arch," commends it to peculiar favor.

Economy of Space. The corrugated iron used as a heating surface in a boiler gives proportionally, according to the depth of corrugation, increased beating surface over the flat iron. With moderate corrugations this increase will amount to one-third; and as the weight of the corrugated sheet, viewed as a plane, is the same as that of an ordinary sheet, it follows that, for equality of heating sniface, a boiler constructed of corrugated iron may be put in two thirds the space of one constructed of flat iron.

Economy of Weight -With equal heating surface, a boiler constructed of corrugated iron would only weigh two-thirds of one made of flat iron. This reduction in weight extends also to the water in the boiler. Economy of weight and space, combined with strength, are in the end the most important features in steam machinery, especially for Western river boats.

Durability of the Botler .- Iron plate can transmit heat into water with but a certain rapidity; if more heat be furnished than be transmitted, the iron is burnt out rapidly and the boiler destroyed. The corrugated iron, presenting, in the furnaces where the local heat is generated, one-third more surface to take it up than the flat iron, is proportionally less liable to destruction from this cause.

Mr. Richard Montgomery refers to the following eminent and well-known practical gentlemen, who have given the highest approval of the application of the corrugated boiler plates in the construction of steam-hoilers. As also it has been approved of by the Bureau of Construction at Washington for

Government purposes: Messrs. Stillman, Allen, & Co.. Novelty Wo k.. New York; C. Vanderbilt, New York; Isaac New ton, director of People's Line, New York; Coptate Comstock of Collins Line Baltic, New York; Johnstock of Collins Line Baltic, New York; Johnstock of Collins Line Baltic, New York; Hich de New York; Ston, Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Joseph Belknap, of Neptune Iron Works, New York; John Breasted, of Neptune Iron Works, New York; John Breasted, of Neptune Iron Works, New York; John Breasted, manager of Allaire Works, New York; Walter McQueen, Locomotive Works, Schenectady, N. Y.; Reed & Birbeck, boiler builders, N. Jersey; Breeze, Kneeland, & Co., boiler builders, N. Jersey; Morrison & Fletcher, boilder builders, New York; Danforth, Cook, & Co., locomotive builders, N. J. All further information can be received exceeding.

All further information can be received personally or otherwise of Joseph Mitchell, manufacturer of steam boilers, &c., Main street, Louisville, Ky., or of Mr. It Montgomery personally, who is in the city stopping at the Galt Ilouse.

EMANCIPATION.—It has been announced that Holland has already provided for emancipation in her colonies in the West Indies. While the act is much behind that of England, it is said to be much more just in providing a fair equivalent to the alayeholder for his slaves. For healthy slaves a rate of indemnification is fixed according to their s, differing in the different islands. For sick slaves a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by government and the other by the owner thereof. No price is to be paid for runaway slaves, who have been absent more than two years. The emancipated slaves will be placed under humane regulations, providing for religious and educational improvement, and obliging them to contribute for the formation of a fand destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emaucipation. Children of emancipated parents, born after the proclamation of this law, are free, and not subject to the restrictions which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years. The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the home government.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS .- The St. Louis Repulfican learns that at Lecompton 132 votes were giver, and the majority for the constitution with slavery was 69. At Lawrence, no votes were receivedwhen a voter by the name of Leggett presented bimself for that purpose, his vote was challenged, although he had been a citizen for two or three years, and intended to vote for the constitution without slavery-the determination being to prevent any one from voting. At Topeka, the poll-books were not opened at all. At Lexington, the vote for Le constitution with slavery, was 30. Nothing had been heard from Leavenworth of the state of the vote. At one time, a formidable disturbance of the peace was thractened, but it terminated in nothing

MASSACHUSETTS UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, of the 22d instant. says: "It is reported that Hon. Charles Summer will this week return to Massachusetts, unable to endure the labors and excitements of the Senate. It is probable that he will resign his place before the winter is out, and we should not be surprised if the coming Legislature should elect Hon. N. P. Banks to fill a vacancy so occasioned.

John Calhoun, president of the late bogus astitutional convention in Kansas, is a brother of Wm. B. Calhoun of Springfield, Mass., of Charles Calhoun, late clerk of the Massachusetts Senate, of Rev. S. H. Calhous, a Missionary of the American Board in Syria, and of James Calhoun, merchant of

THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS .- A practical result has at length produced the discovery of the Kooria Mooria guano group. These islands, sitnated off the coast of Arabia, were discovered about two years ago by Captain Ord, a British officer, who obtained a lease or grant of them from the Imaum of Muscut. An examination of the guano was made at the time, and it was found to be most valuable. Several vessels were accordingly sent out from England, but, while they were in the act of loading, the meu were driven off by hostile Arabs, who appeared in great numbers. The ship was compel'ed to return to England; but, upon representation being made to the British Government, the presence of a war vessel at the Kooria Mooria group was granted and the ships again started. They arrived at their destinative early in October last, and, according to accounts just received, have been very successful.

On the 4th of October Captain Ord, the discoverer of the islands, left for Muscat, where he arrived on the 9th, with the view of procuring labor. He had o'stained about 150 strong men, with provisions and cable, and proposed returning to the islands in a few days in a native craft that he had chartered for the purpose. There were then at the islands some seven or eight merchant vessels, waiting to load, under the protection of Her Majesty's ship-of war Cordelia. Captain Ord speaks in the highest terms of his prospects, and says that on the Island of Jibleea alone there are not less than 50,000 tons of good guano, fully equal to the Peruvian. The successful working of the Kooria Mooria will withdraw British trade from the Chinchas, and the competition will probably force the Peruvian Government to lower the enormous charges that it has hitherto arbritarily imposed upon this agricultural necessity.

The United States frigate Minnesota, Captain Du Pont, sailed from Table Bay for China on the 21st of September, having Hon, Mr. Reed, the Uniled States Special Commissioner to the Emperor, on board. During the stay of the Minnesota in port she attracted universal attention, and was visited by the Governor, Sir George Grey, and a distinguished party, including the representatives of the Russian, Austrian, and Portuguese governments. The excellent state of discipline prevailing on board, the armament of the ship, her hospital and mess arrangements, style of build and fitting up, were admired by all. Quesha, the great Kaffir chief, one of England's most persevering enemies, had been captured in his camp, with three of his sons, nine of his followers, and seven guns. The Kassirs generally were in a wretched condition.

Virginia.-The Virginia Legislature has pas ed a bill incorporating the Southern Virginia Navigation Company, embodying the scheme of A. Dudley Mann for a mammoth ocean steamer to run between the waters of Virginia and Europe—the capital stock to be two millions, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be increased to five million dollars if

John S. Boyd, late deputy postmaster at Ouasqueton, Iowa, has been arrested in Dubuque on a charge of robbing the mail, a few weeks ago, o two drafts on Buston-one for \$1,000 and one for

LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.-From the Brownsville Flag of the 9th inst. the following is e tracted:

El Restaurador gives dreadful accounts of depredations committed by the Iudians in Nuvo-Leon and Coaluila. Several families on the Northern borders of those States have been unrefered, and a great marker of ranches have been thoroughly stripped of everything in the way of stock and produce. Five men and three women were going from San Nicolas to Parras with horses and cattle, who were attacked

and nurriered. Another party, with carts, going to Mapinii, met the same fate while crossing the Nezas river. A regiment, under command of D. Manuel Mendez, is in pursuit of this gang of savages. All the papers of Zacateeas, Chibuahua, and Durango contain appalling accounts of the destruction of property and lives by the Indiaus in those States. of property and lives by the industry in those states. A force of over one thousand horse riflemen have been organized, and it is thought the savages will be quelled. The Legislature of Zacatects had appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of aiding in raising troops and paying the expenses of a campaign going through the frontier portions of the State.

The Heraldo states that Mejia, a notorious chief at the head of 450 men, captured Queretaro, and in the name of the detenders of religion delivered it up to pillage, after which he consented for a sum of money to be bought off. Gen. Arteaga defended the place nobly with a small garrison, but having been treacherously invited to a conference under the text of settling the terms of capitulation, he was fired upon by the bandits; he was dangerously

wounded, and caused his soldiers to disperse.

After Mejia and his party did as much pillaging as they wanted, they vacated the town. We learn from a gentleman who received a letter from that part of the country that Mejia has returned to Querchier.

part of the country that M-jia has setured to Querciao and taken possession of the place. We also leasn that a number of the surrounding towns have been taken possession of by the reactionists.

Several persons have been apprehended near Puebla on the suspicion of conspiracies. Carlos D. Patron, a notorious desperado near Aguascalientes, had a great many papers found about his p-r.on giving information relative to several who have been concerned in conspiracies against the Government.

AN AUSTRIAN MIRACLE.—The Vienna correspondeut of the Lordon Times writes:

Anthony Ernest, the Lord Bishop of Brunn, has Anthony Ernest, the Lord Bishop of Brunn, has just edified the faithful in this empire by announcing that "the oil of St. Walburga" possesses miraculous powers. The right reverend shepherd does not inform his flock what kind of fluid the oil in question is, lut he certifies that a girl in an institution kept by "the Daughters of Christian Charity" did on a certain day biss a bottle containing the aforesaid oil, and was immediately cured of an inflammation of the eyes, which was so violent that she was almost the eyes, which was so violent that she was almost blind. The Bishop was so nuch struck by this that he ordered the Daughters of Christian Charity for-ever to keep holy the 7th November, that being the day on which "the miracle" was performed.

IMPORTATION OF PURE ARABIAN BLOOD HORSES FROM THE CZAR'S STABLES -We were shown six head of pure Arabian blood stallions, bronght to this city by Capt. Lane, late of the combined American and English Companies engaged in raising the sunken vessels of war in the harbor of Sevastopol. These noble animals are direct from the Czar's cavally stables. These stables are the wonder and astonishment of all who have obtained admission to the ment of all who have obtained admission to them. The inclosure of stone walls and iron frames covers an area of ten miles in length by five in width. The stables are twelve feet squ re each, while in the center of this vast building is an arena where an army of 5,000 head of the finest horses in the world are of the most skillful trainers, jockeys, &c., in the Emperor's dominions. By an imperial decree, sales are permitted to be made when a certain number of animals are in the stables, of which Capt. Lane has taken advantage, as of the advantage of his relations with the Government—thus making an invaluable addition to the American stud, for which he deservee, and will doubtless receive, the thanks of the country at large. They cost \$18,000, which was much below their actual value, are pairs of gray, dark bay, and black. They are stabled at Tattersall's, Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, where all those who wish to see these matchless creatures will no doubt have every facility afforded by the courteous proprietor. They stand about fifteen hands high, and exhibit all the fiae points to be expected from their descent.—News. broke, trained, and exercised daily by another arm

A MORMON ELDER.'s UPINION OF JUDGE DOUG-LAS. - We find the following choice morsel in the report of a recent discourse in the Mormon Elder, Heber Kimball, given by the Deseret News:

Many of you have sustained Judge Douglas as being a true friend to this people, and he is just as big a damned rascal as ever walked, and always has been. He has taken a course to get into the chain of State, and that is what he is after. He will try to accomplish that if he goes to hell the next of But he will not go into the chair of State—he

[From Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular.] FOREIGN MARKETS I'ER PERSIA.

FOREIGN MARKETS FER PERSIA.
Linerpool, Doc. 11, 1857.—The arrivals for the week are
28-5,78-5 bushels wheat, 45,48-5 bushels corn, and 33,89-bbls.
for from the States and Canada; 5,899 quarters core, 5,51-seeks itour from France; 715 quarters wheat from
Spalu; 3,89-5 quarters wheat, 8-5 quarters corn, 5-bags flour
from the Mediterraneau and Idlack Sea. The arrivals of
wheat and Indian corn are large stports of call.
Farmers deliveries of wheat for the week en ling last
Saturday were 84-123 quarters at 48-26, against 69,6-3 quarters at 69-13 id in the cornesponding week of last year.
By the Adriatic we reported a declining tendency in
Breadstuffs.

By the Adriatic we reported a declining tendency in Breadstuffs.

At our market to-day, under a moderate speculative and consumptive demand, inferior red wheat recovered 1d to 2d per bushel from the lowest point, sales being made at 6s; other descriptions more firmly held. A large proportion of attended at the control of the sales arrivals are not set sampled. Flour recovered the decline of Tuesday. Indian corn slow at 1s per quarter reduction. We quote—Wheat, red, 6s to 7s; white 6s 9d to 7s 2d per 70 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s to 26s; extra Ohio 37s to 28s; Western 23s to 25s per bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed 33s; yellow 23s 6d to 34s; white 37s to 33s per 4s) lbs.

Beef and pork neglected. Racon—Home cured is supplying the demand at reduced rates. Lard continues to decline, and sales are almost nominal, value about 50s 3c wt. Cheese—Large arrivals, liftle doing. Tallow steady, closing quiet; Butchers' Association 50s to 50s 6d. Rosin—Common 4s. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 9s and Baltimore x17s 2c wt. Cloverseed—A little sold at 53s 2 cxt. Cotton—The market is depressed, and sales have been made at ½d to ½d 9 fb reduction sinc t Tuesday last. In Mauchester great dullness prevaile. "Middling" Orleans 50s 40s 7s. Monthly Produce Market, Friday, Dec. 11.—Sugar flat-London Produce Market, Friday, Dec. 11.—Sugar flat-

Mauchesier great dullness prevails. "Middling" Orleans 1851 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{th}\$; Mobile \$6\text{3}\cdot\$; bowed \$6\text{4}\$ \$\text{th}\$. Money rather cacier.

London Produce Market, Priday, Dec. 11.—Sugar flatter at a decline for the week of 1s. to 2s.; sales of West India 35\text{5}\$ bbds., making 1,095 for the week; refined less wantered, and rather cheaper. Coffee—Price sunsitered; noue brought to auction; little business privately. Cocon dull, and rather cheaper. True quiet; common and good common Congon 11d. to 11\text{3}\text{d}\$. Salupetre; not many buyers; rates Is. to 2s. lower. Rice; small business at previous low terms. Tallow; demand increasing; prices looking up.

London Corn Market, Priday, Dec. 11.—Attendance. although limited, included millers, both from the north anawest of England, but all declined purchasing, unless at a decline upon Monday's rates for either English or foreign, which factors were not prepared to submit to, and scarcely any business resulted. Floating cargoes on the coast can only be disposed of at lower rates—42s. 5d. accepted for Taganrog Ghirka, 48s, to 46s, 6d. for Odessa Gbirka, and 47s, 6d. for Berdianski; maize also the turu cheaper. Barley very difficult of sale and rather cheaper. Barns and peas unaltered in value. Oats very dull, and 6d, lower. In four nothing doing.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Priday, December 11.—Although the position of the Bank of Eugland is materially improved, and is still rapidly improving, and although there is no longer any immediate or heavy pressure upon the unoney market, still the high rate of discount is maintained, and its effect is to embarrass and to limit every branch of trade. The heavy losses sustained by holders of produce, and the difficulty in effecting sales of it during the pressul general limitation of consumption, have occasioned a further concession in prices. The total sales of the week are only 20,300 bales.

To-day exhibits no change; the sales are 3,000 bales, at about previous rates. American descriptions, as wel

Does One's Style of Walking Indicate his Character? — Professor Fowler says that the whose motions are awkward, yet easy, possess much efficiency and positiveness of character, yet lack polish; and just in proportion as they become refined in mind, will their mode of carriage be correspordingly improved. A short and quick step indicals a brisk and active, but rather contracted mind, whereas those who take long steps, generally have whereas those who take long steps, generally have long heads; yet if their step be slow, they will make comparatively little progress, while those whose step is long and quick will accomplish proportionstep is long and quick will accomplish proportionately much, and pass most of their competitors on the highway of life. Their heads and plans, too, will partake of the same far-reaching character evinced in their carriage. Those who sluf or draw their heels, drag and drawl in everything; while tho e who walk with a springing, bounding step, abound in a mental snap and apring. Those whose walk is infecting, affected, and artificial, rarely, if ever, accomplish much; whereas those who walk carelessly, that is, naturally, are just what they apcarelessly, that is, naturally, are just what they appear to be, and put on nothing for outside show. Those who in walking roll from side to side, lack directness of character, and side every way, ac-cording to circumstances; whereas those who take a bee line—that is, whose body moves neither to the right nor left, but straight forward, have a corresponding directness of purpose, and oneness of character; those also who teeter up and down when they walk, rising an inch or two every step, will have many corresponding ups and downs in life, because of their irregularity of character and feeling. Those, too, who make a great ado in walking, will make nuch needless parade in everything el e, and hence spend a great amount of useless steam in all they undertake, yet accomplish little; whereas those who walk easily, or expend little strength walking, accomplish great results with a little strength, mentally and physically. In short, every individual has his own peculiar mode of moving, which exactly accords with his mental character; so that, so far as you can see such modes, you can decipher such outline of character.

An Oath for Vengeance.—The following has been ominunicated to the Poonah Observer: "By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that, on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that place of skulls, Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of Gen. Wheeler's danghters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch, that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remainder they equally divided among themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully served, our routing them all quietlessed. carefully served out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot; and, when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they hald in their finers. as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the couel and treacherous mutineers should due by their mande! an oath that they will, no doubt, most religiously keep."

INDICTED FOR SWINDLING.—The grand jury of St. Clair county, Ill., in session at Belleville, last week, found a true hill indicting S. E. Mandlebaum, week, found a true hill indicting S. E. Mandlebaum, Pre-ident of the suspended Bank of Belleville, for swindling. The sudden and unexpected suspension of that institution, about the 1st of October, apparently in the full tide of success at the time, created no little indignation among the stockholders and depositors throughout the country, and it was with great difficulty that violent measures on the part of the more revengeful were prevented. At one time the feeling was so strong that Mr. Mandlebaum was seriously threatened with personal chastisement. The finding of an indictment by the grand jury would seem to indicate that the hostility against him has not wholly abated.—Alton Courter, 24th.

MARRIED.

At Portland, on Monday, Feb. 28, by the Rev. A. A. F. Taylor, Mr. Francis M. Good to Miss Isauella Niven.

LOST.

A SMALL DIAMOND BREASTPIN, stem in the shap of a twig. The finder will receive a reward of \$5 b, leaving it at this office, d29 j&b1°

GEOLOGY.

DR. BOYNTON will give his FIFTH ILLUSTRATED LEUTURN on GEOLOGY,
AT MASONIC TEMPLE
on TURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. On this occasion, in addition to the Lecture on Geology, he will introduce the

mmense
IRON GALVANIC BATTERY,
and give a series of startling Experimenta, illustrating it
power.
EF Single Tickets 25 cents. To the course \$1.
To commence at 7% o'clock.

Music Teaching.

Lost on Chrismas morning, a targe black New-foundland Dog, with white feet and broast, and answers to the name of "Prince." A liberal re-ward will be paid for the delivery of said Dog at the store of Anderson, McLane, & Co., on the north side of Main street, above Sixth.

TEAS-20 half chests Black Teas just received and for CURD & CO, d29 j&b: Slxth st., between Main and Market.

CHESTNUTS-300 bushels Chestnuts, in fine order, just from the mountains, for sale by CURD & CO. d29 j&b3

OFFICE LOU'SV:LLE GAS COMPANY. Dec. 20, 1857.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PARENTS are requested to caution their children not to break the CITY LAMPS. It some parts of the city the children make almost a daily pastine of breaking the glass out of the gas lam; a. This practice has increased so much recently that the gas company will have to enforce the law. The lith section of the Charter is as follows:
"That if any person or persons shall willfully, by any means whatever, injure or destroy any part of the gas pipes or conductors, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, ANDERNES, or any of their works or fixtures or machinery, all such persons shall be bound to the company for all damage a sustained thereby, and may furthermore be liable to Indictment, at any time within three years after the commitment of the offence, and upon conviction shan be fined in any sum at the discretion of the jury, not exceeding one thousand sollars, or by imprisonment in the city work-house, at bard labor, not exceeding tive years,"
It is believed that the children break the lamps merely for their amusement, and a cantion on the part of their parents would put a stop to the sevil practice and save them from the unpleasant consequences of further offence.

Teachers are respectfully requested to give publicity to this notice in their schools,
All citizens are requested to leave the names of any persons seen breaking the street lamps at the office of the Gas Company.

LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY.

ACCURTENAY, Prest.

NUTS-A fine assortment at v. D. GAETAND & CO.'S.

RAISINS—
135 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 do Mik;
50 % do do; in store and for sale by
d24 jæbs V. D. GAETANO & CO.

CITRON AND CURRANTS—A fresh supply just received and for sale by d24j&b6 V. D. GAETANO & CO

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSONA

outsville, Ky WE OFFIR TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its nerits as the bast and most reinable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the backstitch impossible to impact, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to saw ordinary scams, siticb, bein, fell, quiti, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Innel dec3 begit

A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY feb 12 distv

NOTICE

The undersiened would take this method of returning his thanks to bis friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage be has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his oid stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to anit the times.

MODES DE PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and ele-

MILLINERY GOODS, Such as Bonuets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffuers, Dress Caps, &c. which will be sold at prices to suit the

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on virtue and all orders Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

A Great Book.

The CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or Jerusalem As fully like the Alarse octayo, fuely illustraed; with maps, charts, &c. By Elder J. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, 93 50; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$5.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just received by d23 1&b CRUMP & WELSH, *4 Fourth st.

The Tecnobaptist.

A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a cours of argument to which us honest Baptist can object, is convinced that Infant Christians are proper subjects of Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes. Price 75c. Just 123 (28) &b CRUMP & WELST. GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS!

At Reduced Prices! VERY varge stock—the largest perhaps in the city.
We will sell then much below the ragular prices, reuty per cent, can be saved, I have no doubt, by buying II.AGAN & CO.'S. Wain at.

GREAT BARGAINS

Dry Goods.

ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVETS, EMBROIDERIES COST.

C O T T O N S . LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, F LANNELS, STAPLES, DOMESTICS Reduced Prices

MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth at

d25 j&b BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS, so desirable for winter, are selling very d23 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and cors for sale at reduced prices for each by
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
433 Main at. BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description to be had at very low prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 433 j&b 455 Main st.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivery to the lowest price, for sale y (436)4b) A. McBRIDE.

SERVANTS WANTED .- A first-rate colored man servant, capable of waiting handsomely in the drawing room, attending to horses, carriage, &c., &c., and a good colored woman-servant, accustomed to serving as a lady's maid, can have fine situations for the coming year if prompt application be made at this office.

HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.-It is perhaps unnecessary to remind our readers that, in pursuance of the announcement we made several days ago, Mr. Marshall will deliver his second Discourse on Germany in the Masonie Temple to-morrow night instead of to-night,

LECTURE THIS EVENING .- Rev. C. N. Mattoon, President of the University at College Hill, will deliver a lecture to-night at Mozart Hall, before the Teacher's Convention.

Subject - "Appreciation, its Culture and its Benefits." Tickets 25 cents.

Someruing New .- We have seen a good deal in the New York, Boston, and other papers respecting the newly invented iron battery which Dr. Boynton proposes to experiment with this evening-all declaring it to he the most powerful battery ever exhibited in this country. In Chicago a daguerreotype was taken by the electric light produced by it. In addition to these experiments, Dr. Boynton gives this evenlng one of the regular lectures of his course upon Geology, and places the single admissions at 25 cents. We shall expect to see the Masonic Temple crowded.

A "PRINCE" LOST-See advertisement.

AT COST - GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS - A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORT-MENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST -We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer AT COST from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, clocks, fan cy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering als goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old estahlishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to snit the times. sons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.

ESLIES NEW MAGAZINE for January, together with all the back numbers, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTINES, d26 h

JUVENILE AND CHRISTMAS BOOKS A LARGE ascortment at very low prices can be found at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, dip h 19 Third st.

New York Ledger! New York Ledger. New York Ledger: Avev NIW is the time to subscribe for the New York Ledger, the best and cheaper Family Paper published, for sale at all Bookstores and by A. GUNTER, Agent. 99 Third st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fancy Furs below Cost for Christmas Presents.

IIAYES CRAIG, who have a large stock of LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS on commission, are disposing of them to those who wish to make presents at prices below the cost of manufacturing them; and all that are not d33 keb

For Beautiful Christmas Presents. JAS. I. LEMON & CO. have a choice stock of useful and ornamental articles, Fruit Ear-Rings; Coral do; Jet do;
Pearl do, Mossic do;
Painted do;
Mossic do;
Painted do;
Mossic do;
Pearl do;
Jet do;
Coral do;
Fruit do;
Cameo do; Carbunele Pins; Carbunele Ear-Rings;
Painted do; Falnted co;
Mosaic do;
Mathest of Jewery, intentyles;
Mathest of Jewery, intentyles;
Mathest of Jewery, intentyles;
Mosaic Warn,
Mathest of Mosaic do;
Mosaic Mosaic do;
Mosaic Mosaic do;
Mosaic Mosaic do;
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT COST!

We still continue to sell our large and well selected stock of LADIES', MISSES', an CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS at post for cash PRATHER, SMITH. & CO., PRATHER, SMITH.



PORTABLE FOR GES—
For Jewelers, Coppersmiths,
Millers, Planters, Cail-Road
Builders, and every Mechanic
who needs a Smitbshop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail by
A. McBRIDE.
No. 39 Third street,
between Marketsand Main,
where everything in the Hard
ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale an retail at No. 69 Third street by d23)&b A. McBRIDF.

Il AYES & CRAIG always have something new for the holidays. Ladles desirous of making their husbands a present which will add to their personal appearance as well as their comfort should call at old HAT and CAP corner Fourtb and Main.

MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by d23 j&b, A. McBRIDE. New and Elegant Gift Books.

THE WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, with 17 steel illustra-It ions.
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Bryant's Poems, illustrated tinted paper, morocco, antique, and extra cloth.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GRAND ILLUMINATION

UNTIL CHRISTMAS At the Store of W. W. Talbot, 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson, For the accommodation of those who cannot spare the time to stop in daylight. MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE THINGS

JUST OPENED.

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Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

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Annuals-New Styles.

THE CEM OF THE SEASON; the Book of Beauty.
Oriental Annual; Floral Keepeske.
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Also, Leavitt 674, likely a complete series of 12 and 16 mo.
Annuals, in entire new etyles of bindings—morocco glit and
morocco antique. For sale by
d22 162b
URUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of GOODS OFFERED AT BARGAINS! C. DUVALL & CO.,

IN accordance with the pecuniary pressure of the day, we have placed such prices upon (IUR ENTIKE STOCK, regardless of Eastern cost, as will induce cutes by

We have an assortment of all grades of CARPITING, rich CURTAIN MATERIAL, fine Fancy and Stade DRY GOODS, IILLANKETS, &c., with every st le of goods usually to be found in a well-regulated Dry Goods store, all of which we offer AT BARGAINS FOR CASA. We are in receipt of New Goods purclassed in the East for below the usual process, which will be off-red accordingly by us.

637 Main at , opposite Bank of Ky.

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Sheet Music, bound handsomely;
Made Port-Folios;
Moore's Melottes, handsomely bound;
Beauties of Caledonia, by Robert Burne;
Arranged tor the Piano-Forte; also ali the lalest Music of the day; for sale cheap by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

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Christmas and New Year Presents! AT WM. KENDRICK'S.

What is more suitable for a keepsake tiana a handsone plece of S 1 L V E R 2.

Those inclined to such a selection will mud my stock very complete, consisting in part of Pitchers. Gobbets, Cups, Forks, Spoons of all kinds, Pie, Cake, Fish, and Burter Knives, &c., most of which are made to my order, and all of latest styles, BMy stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY is also very good, to which I shall be adding new supplies during the present week, and from which many desirable presents may be selected. I have also very handsome PLATED SETS.

PLATED SETS.
Walters, Castors, Gobiets, Cake Baskets, &c. Call and examine or send your orders to d21 d&wj&b WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS At Cost of Manufacturing.

Onr stock of Pianos is the largest and consider ever offered in Louisville. It Includes every description of instrument from the plannest to the most highly finished. We are still sel-ling for cash and for approved paper, and shall continue to do so till the 20th of January, without recash to proper the cover the cost of its manufacture should apply at ouce—our only object for selling without profit being to give work to our operatives.

dec 19 i&b&wl Corner Main and Sixth sts.

Fancy Goods and Toys FOR HOLIDAY SALES. W. TALBOT. 98 Fourth street, is now

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, bough' at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold ac-cereflingly. Among the assortment are many new and ele-gant Toys never before brought to this market. Dealers supplied at low rates.

dir b&j 98 Fourth st., between Market sud Jefferson.

Elegant Books.

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, or Types of Womanly Attributes of all Lauds and Ages, by Mary Cowden Clarke, with if steel plate illustrations. Price \$12.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Soviety Under the First Empire: with portraits of its Beautios, Wiss, and Heroine; by Frank B. Goodrich. \$12.50.

For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 417 180.

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Fresentation Books.

F you want an elegant Book to present to a friend, call at 24 Four h street and you can get h. A large variety we on hand and daily making additions.

CRUMP & WELSH,
117 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
A general assortment for sale at OWEN & WOOD'S. GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED French Calf Boots In store and for sale low at OWEN & WOOD'S, disjdeb

AT COST, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

We will, from this day until 1st January 185s, sell our large and elegant stock of Laties' Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 465 Main st.

TENNESSEE MONEY.

We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES, at our unal low prices, the Bank of America, Bank of Memphes, Eank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Buck's Bank, Commercial Bank, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank, Southern Eank, Traders' Bank, and liver Bank. All the above banks received at par at 4.

disj&b 495 Mark et at., one door above Third.

BUFFALO, GUM, AND FUR-LINED OVER-SHOES for Ladies and Men for sale low 't dif j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

HATS ANII CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES. We are selling our stock of flats and Caps, which is large, complete, and fresh, at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER, SMITH. & CO., 455 Main st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware. FLETCHER & BENNETT.

463 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Have now on hand the largest and best assertment of GOLD and SIL-VER WATCHES, FIRE JEWEL-RY, and SILVERWARE ever offered

EY, and SILVER WARE ever offered for sale in this city. Their stock has been bought very low for cash, and selected in person direct from the manufacturers and importers, and is of the best quaity and most fashlonable styles. Being determined to sell at extremely zow resices for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing. A rich a soortment, to which we are constantly adding everthing new and fashionable, will always be found to select from, viz:

from, viz:
Gold Lever Watches;
Gold Guard Chains;
Gold Guard Chains;
Gold Fob Chains and Seals; Silver Repons;
Fine Gold, Corsal, and Cambon Pins;
Diamond and Opal Rings;
Diamond Pins and EarRings;
Gold Pencila:
Gold Thunbles;
Gold Thinbles;
Gold Thinbles;
Gold Therefore Coolers;
Gold Thinbles;
Gold Therefore Coolers;
Gold Thinbles;
Gold Thinbles;
Gold Thinbles;

Opera Glasses, &c.
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
463 Main st., bot. Fourth and Fifth.

HATS AND CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES—
We are selling our stock of Hab and Caps, which is large, complete, and fresh, at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER, SMITH, 6 CO., 65 Main st.

Remember, at the CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.



THE importunity made upon the public for some time past by advertising "Brazilian Pebbles, ground in a concavo-conex, -nirror—superior to all others and which cannot be had in Louisville or any other place except fir. Von Moschzisker, at the Galt House," deserves an

III. Von Moschzisker, at the Galt House," deserves an exposure.

That people will be humbugged and are made to pay well for it Is known, but that III. M. sold a Mr. A. a pair of his "Brazilian Pebbles, ground in a concavo-convexomirrer" and that they are nothing but common perifocal soft glasses, is not well enough known. A gentleman whose name we can give) poid ID. M. gôt to have a pair of these remarkable glasses put in his spectacle traines, whereas any jewier in the city could have amplied this centleman with the same kind of glasses for seventy-five cents or the genuine "Pebbles" for two dollars. A pair of these precious "Pebbles," bought of the advertiser of Pantsscopic Glasses, are now at my store and can be inspected and tested.

I respectfully refer to Mesers, John Kilts, Win, Kendrick, and J. J. Hirschbuit, who have examined the above glasses and also to Mr. Hunter, the glass cutter, for their quality and merits.

M. C. RAMSEY, 483 Main st. CLOSING SALE OF RY GOODS

AT AN BELOW Cost of Importation.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers. MAIN STREET, Are now offering, at their new Retail Store, under

MASONIC TEMPLE, Jefferson, between Fourth and Flfth streets, Great Bargains

IN ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Many Articles being offered REGARDLESS OF COST! Will positively close in a few days. Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

CRUTCHER & MILLER

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
73 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

sentucky.

To Great care taken in setting Diamonds in ail descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watchesand Jewelry repaired in a very superior silver of the discount of the

COAL! COAL! COAL! NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL!FOR

THE SEASON:
BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coalfrom SYRA-CUSE and GALDNER Mines, which, with our regnar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our astronent of GOAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are suiform and as Low as the Lowest.

To office on Third street, opposite the Post-office, m19 b&i W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block. Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, In rear of

anne. EF Factory corner of Fourteeuth and Main streets. d24 bzj jan i4 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTERERS.

Ilaving increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from tento twelve Planos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to simply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we nave received the minera awards when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston, 25 Finishing and Plano Wareroom corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d24 b&j ian 14 ws BF ERS. CRAGG, & CO

New Books.

HAND-BOOK of Household Science; a Popular Account of Heat, Light, Air, Allment, and Cleansing &cc.; with illustrative diagrams; by Edward L. Youmans, antnor of Class Book of Chemistry, &c. \$1.25.

The Queens of England and their Times trom Matilda. Queen of William the Conqueror, to Adelaide, Queen of William the Fourth; with portraits. 2 vois. \$3.

Historical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case, with an appendix, by Thomas II. Benton. \$1.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New Juveniles.

A *LACE for Everything, and Everything in its Place, by Ahee B. Haven. Hinstrated. 75c.

The History of Peter the Great, Czar of Russla, by Sarah H. Bradford. Hinstrated. 75c.
George Ready, or How to Live for Others, a Christmas Story for Boys and Girls, by Robert O. Lincoln. Hinstrated. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES. Great Inducements are now offering to freak hyperson of Pinno-Fortes, wholesale or Importers and Dealershn Pinno-Fortes and Musical Goods, 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

di4 i&b

Tuning and Repairing Musical Instruments.

We have in our employ two of the best Piano - rote and Mudcai Instrument Tuners and Repairers in the United States. Persons wishing such work done in a reliable manner should leave their orders.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., d14 j&b 559 Main st., between Second and Third.

New Books for the Holidays.

The Book of Job. Fifty engravings. Notes by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Loudon. In morocco and cloth gilt. The Poetical Works of Bishop Heber.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.

Pilgrim's Progress.

The Postical works of Robert Burns, Pilgrim's Progress, Sacred Allegories, Gray's Elegy and other Poems, The Poetical Works of Chs. Lamb, Rogers, & Campbell The Rivers and Lakes of Scripture.
Plants of the Bible.

Plants of the Bible.
Cowper's Task.
The Sacred Poets of England and America.
Coloridge's Ancient Mariner.
Graham's Sabbath.
Scotia's Bards.
Goldsmith's Descred Village.
A Winter Wreath of Summer Flowers.
The above books in elegant styles of binding and beaufuily illustrated, suitable for presents.
Just received and foresale by
d12 i&b Third street, near Market.

New Books.

THE Confessions of an Inquirer: Why and What I Am.
By James Jackson Jarvia, author of Italian Sights,
&c. Price \$1.

Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections During a
Residence of Thirty-five years in New Orleans, by Rev.
Theodore Clapp. DD. Price \$125.
The Saint and his Saviour, by Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon.
Price \$1.
For sale by
d12 16th

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER 6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 50 47 54 Police Proceedings. - Tuesday, December 29.

The case of Isaac Duckwall, charged with causing the death of Charles Bull, was called up first. The defence waived an examination, and the accused was

Alexander Bolen, killing Warner Sige. Dr. Goldsmith stated that the scalp of Sage was cut through in three places. The wounds had the appearance of having been inflicted by an instrument called brass knuckles. Dr. Buchanan, the Coronor, went into a detail of the post mortem examination.

Charles Tull, the son of the proprietor of the Com mercial liotel, where the affray occurred, testified that Bolen and Sage were friends as far as he knew. Both were in liquor. They commenced sparring in fun; Bolen struck Sage, and Sage then struck Bolen on the chin. Sage made some apology for it, and asked Bolen to shake hands with him. The latter refused, and witness stepped between them to preveut a difficulty. Bolen then told Sage not to say anything more about it. The two sat down, and Sage offered Bolen his hand again. Bolen held out his left hand, which Sage refused to take. Bolen told Sage he could take it or not. Bolen then put his right hand in his pocket; Sage told Bolen not to draw any pistel on him, and struck him, and the two clinched. Witness shoved both of them out of the door and shut it, and in a minute or two heard his name called, and supposed it to be Bolen. He stepped out of doors and found Sage lying on the top of Bolen on the sidewalk. He parted them; Bolen started down to the boat on which he was mate, and Sage was taken into the house. Both were bloody; witness and others washed the blood off Sage's head and face and dressed his wounds, and he then went to bed. The time when the affray occurred was between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday night. Sage's condition was found to be very dangerous on the following day, and, by advice of a physician, Mr. Tull, Sr., the proprietor of the house, had him removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday night. Witness saw no weapon in Bolen's possession. He heard something fall on the sidewalk, but did not know what it was. Witness was the only person who saw the affray. The Court committed Bolen to answer a charge of murder.

The examination of the parties concerned in the assault on Mr. Lavielle was then gone into. His physician testified that he did not consider him out of danger.

GRATIFYING NEWS TO TRAVELERS SOUTH. -Those going South and were not ready to start today will be glad to learn that the R. J. Ward will not leave until to-morrow, and those that were ready to leave on her to day have a day longer to anticipate the delightful pleasures they will enjoy on that river palace. Her gallant commander informs us that she will go to-morrow sure, rain or shine.

The Virginia .- This splendid steamer has arrived, and we thank Mr. W. H. Armstrong, her energetic clerk, for New O.leans papers of the evening of the 29th aud copies of the manifest and memorandum. We have only to mention that the Virginia is still in charge of that courteous and popular officer, Capt. Chas. F. Reynolds to secure for her a full compliment of passengers. She will leave to morrow evening.

THE ROCHESTER MURDER CASE .- By the Rechester Herald we learn that Mrs. Littles (the wife of the murdered man, and who is suspected of committing the deed, with the help of her brother, Ira Stout), "confessed to Chief of Police Oviatt that Ira told her when he came home, on Saturday night, that she would never see Charley again-that he had knocked him on the head with his cane!"

The Herall says: "Mrs. Littles was consulted about the matter, and said that if Isa was a man he would tell all about it. Ira revealed enough to show that others were concerned in the murder, and partly promised to give the names of the persons this morning."

The Iudianapolis papers announce the death of Major Alex. P. Morrison, a prominent citizen and an able politician. He served for several years in the Legislature, was a member of the Indiana constitutional convention, and an officer in the Mexiwar. His disease was consumption

A fatal affray occurred at Princeton, Ind., on Thursday evening last, in which Sauuel Zimmer-man, a hotel keeper, and a man named Cox quarreled about a trifling sum of money, which the former a leged had been stolen from him by the latter. The altercation was brought to a close by Cox throwaftercation was brought to a close by Cox throws a bricklast at the head of Zimmerman, which, hitting him in the head, fractured his skull, and caused his death in about twelve hours. Cex gave himself up and is now in custody a waiting his trial. Zimmerman was a man of violent, quarrelsome passions, and during the affray threw a glass tumbler at Cox, and had two weights in his hands to three a cox. at Cox, and had two weights in his hands to throw at Cox when he was hit himself. Cox is a man very much like his antagonist, and the community suffers but little in the death of one and the incarceration of

The Lafayette Courier reports the death of an engineer on the N. A. & S. R. R., on Christmas, by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was pulling into a wagon after returning from a hunting excursion. The charge entered his throat, and penetrated to his brain, killing him immediately.

The Lafavette (Ind.) Journal says that two Irishmen got into a difficulty at Greencastle on Christmas Eve, in which one stabbed the other with a chisel, killing him instantly.

Counterfeiting Tools .- A box, supposed to contain counterfeiting 100ts.—A box, supposed to contain counterfeiting implements, was taken from the Wabash Valley depot on Saturday. It had been shipped from this city to Tolono, Ill. It will be exanined to-day. It belongs to a fellow by the name of Shears. He is supposed to have gone abead, as he is missing.—Lafayette Journal.

ATTENTION, AMERICANS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH WARDS .- You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Conncils of the above named wards will be held in their Conncil-chamber, Odd Fellows' Building, on Thursday evening, 31st inst., at 7 P. M. Matters of interest and a speech will be presented. Members of other Councils are invited By order of the Peesidents. de29 b&jtd

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED. Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above l'itt-burg, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking Borniavic's Holland Bitters I could hardly walk. I now enjoy excellent health, dec 28

SPEED, COMPORT, AND SAFETY.

For New Orleans.

The fine and magnificent pawenger steamer
R. J. WARD, Silas F. Miller, moster,
will leave for above and intermediat ports on
Wedneedsy, the 38th inst., at 4 o'ciock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
DUMESNIL & CO., 587 Main st.

CHAS, BASHAM, Agents.

BY TELEGRAPH. Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. The instructions to Com. Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for Government to anticipate every state if circumstances, and not muil bis official dispatches shall have been considered will it be determined whether

or not he was justified in Gen. Walker's arrest.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says it is stated that Com. Paulting acred without instructions in his demonstration against the fillibusters, the only orders issued being simply those promulgated sometime since to all officers of the federal government to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. It is furthermore stated that the administration will disclaim and disapprove of the conduct of the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict accountability. It was not anticioated that any attempt would be made to arrest Walker on land, the act being a violation of the international law; but, as the administration is without any information upon the subject, nothing can be known as to their wiews until they receive official dispatches, which

will reach here to morrow (l'uesday).

The Times' correspond int a ys Secretary Cass
conneces the priest of Walker and his men by Conn. Paulding as illegal, inexcusable and manthorised. Com. Paulding will doubtless be court-martialled immediately. Walker's friends express their conviction that Com. Paulding acted under secret instructions. In proof of this they cite the fact that it has been repeatedly predicted that England and the United States would pursue him upon Nicaraguan soil. Nevertheless the Administration positively denounces Paulding's course denying positively denonnees Paulding's course, denying that it was even anticepated. The Administration is very emphatic in repudiating the action of Compaulding, and denounces it as a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the American Constitution. Our power over the filliunster, it is held, received the moment than had an action to the constitution. ceased the moment they had entered upon the juris-diction of a foreign power.

There is no doubt that Com. Paulding will be at

once ordered home for trial. The Southern men are very violent in their denuuciation of Paulding, de-nying his right to decide that Walker is a citizen of the United States, and claiming it to be the duty of the Government to send him and his men back in a national vessel.

Philabelphia, Dec. 28.

A mass meeting was held at Jayne's hall this evening to ender e the President's message, especially that part recommending the speedy admission of Kausas as a State under the constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authoricy. It was resolved that we are perfectly satisfied that President Buchanan has not and cannot have no other design in the discharge of his functions but the true interest, honor, and dignity of the Union; that his abilities have been proved to be of the most distinguished order his proved to be of the most distinguished order, his character eminently conservative, and his counsels

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a government of delegated power; that within the limits of its functions it is the supreme, within the limits of its functions it is the supreme, the sovereign power of the Lund, and the idea that this supreme power can be properly overruled in its exercise either by those from whom it is delegated or those for whose government such power may be exercised, is a heresy dangerous to the perpetuity of our civil institutions and to constitutional liberty,

and tends to create confusion and anarchy in any condition of organised society.

Resolved, That it is equally true that in all matters not included within the grant of power to the Federal Government the rights of absolute sovereignty are referred to the States respectively and the prompt there of and that any interference in the the people thereof, and that any interference on the part of the General Government with powers not expressly granted is inexpedient and dangerous and should be discountenanced by the Democratic party Should be discontinuated by the Democratic private private no less as a violation of the reserved rights of the States as would be the attempt on the part of any of the States or people thereof, except in due form of law, to interfere with the rightful exercise of powers expressly granted to the General Government; that it is manifest had any constitution which interprivate for mental have devised even the Topeka Constitution, been presented to the Republican party, they would have devised, even the Topeka Constitution, been presented to the Republican party, they would have voted against it; because, their object being not to settle the question, preferring to destroy the interests of the Territory tor the part ose of keeping up agitation on the slavery question throughout the States of the Union until the next. Presidential election

the next Presidential election.

There was a large andience, but comparatively little enthusiasm. Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, on taking the chair, explained the purpose of the meeting. W. H. Witle, of Pennsylvania, argued that the object of the Administration was to let the pecple settle their own affairs. There was no charge of illegality when the Convention was elected, only many refused to vote, which was their own fault. If

many refused to vote, which was their own fault. If the President had marked out any other course in his message the true Democracy would then charge him either with neglecting his duty or overstepping his authority. He referred to Mr. Douglas's attack on the Kansus portion of the message immediately after its reading, without deliberation.

Here the Speaker was interrupted by a cry for three cheers for Douglas, which caused great applause, followed by hisses, and the attempted ejection of the person who proposed the cheers. Atter three cheers for Buchman, Mr. Witle continued. He said that Mr. Douglas had arraigned the President in no very respectful terms, and argued that dent in no very respectful terms, and argued that the people of Kansas r'lould be allowed to manage their affairs in their own way. The way chosen was the Lecompton Convention. He had learned on was the Lecompton Convention. He had learned on good authority that the Toombs bill was submitted to the Committee on Tarrito ies with the enabling act, and discussed, when it was put in the hands of Mr. Donglas over night. The next day it was submitted to Congress with the act stricken out. The alleged friendship of Mr. Douglas and others was dangerous. He read no man out of the next was dangerous. dangerous. He read no min out of the pirty, but when his actions cause smiles of favor from the opposition, the door being open, no one could prevent him from leaving himself. Other speakers addressed the meeting which then

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 The War Department to-day rec ived official dispatches from the headquarters of the army for Utah, dated Black's Fork, three miles below the mouth of Ham's Ford, Nov. 5th. Col. Johnson states that Col. Smith, with his command and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there on the 3d of November. Their march was slow and tedious, averaging eleven miles a day. Although the road was vember. Their march was slow and tenious, averaging eleven miles a day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress on account of the broken down condition of the draft animals of the trains, including the settlers and merchants destined for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on. They were concentrated in as close order as they could be

were concentrated in as close order as they could be made to travel in a space of five or six miles.

No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry, and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Col. Smith.

On the 6th of November Col Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger and dislodge any force he might find there, and also await the approach of Col. Cook, when, as the approach of winter was too near to attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from South Pass and accupy it until an advance shall be practicable.

seize npon the district mentioned in his letter from South Pass and accupy it until an advance shall be practicable.

The communication from Brigham Young to Col. Alexander, and from Elder Taylor to Capt. Marcy, and the orders of D. Wells, commander of the Mormons, which Col. Johnson incloses, and the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the last session show, he says, a marured at decited do a girl on the part of the sect of Mormons to hold and occupy the Perritry independent and irrespective of the United States. Occupying as they do an attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the government, connected with numerous other acts of treason, Gol. Johnson has ordered that whenever they are met with in arms, they may be treated as enemies.

Col. Johnston reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or the United States must submit to the neurpation of their Territory. The conduct of the Mormons shows a determination not to acknowledge the authority of the United States or any other outside of their church. The supply of subsistence must be forwarded early in the spring. It should reach the arms by the first of June. Should a long time clapse without hearing from him, Col.

Johnston says it must be attributable only to the difficulty of seucing expresses across th during the winter months. The officers and men are in line health, and are animated with an order;

are to the health, and are animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully.

In a post-cript, Col. Johnson save that the army made one day's march since the fifth, and on the seventh wor waiting the arrival of the trains, which were delayed the day before by a storm, and the trains, le adds, occupy in as close order as they can travel the roads from 13 to 14 miles. The rear cancot move until late in the day. not move until late in the day.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28. The news of Gen. Walker's capture was received with general judgmation. The abnoncement was made at Spalding & Rogers's Amphinheater, and at the St. Charles Theater, causing great execution. A meeting is called for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The feeling how in feeling to the comment of the state of t feeling here in favor of reinfercing Anderson is in-

The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived at this port this eve-

The steamship Granada arrived at Havana on the 23d with California mails for New Orleans.

Sugars were improving. Freights dull. The filibuster steamer Fashion and U. S. sloop-of-The Empire City saw the steamer Philadelphia on the 24th, beuce off Cape Alorid.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29. Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian, lies dangerously ill at the American Hotel in this city.

MOBILE, Dec. 28. Great excitement prevails here in coasequence of the alleged intervention of the Government in Nica-raguan affairs in the capture of Gen. Walker by Com. Paudling.

ST. Louis, Dec. 28.

A letter to the Republican says the Lawrence convention on the 23d will decide whether or not to go into the January election of State officers. Many are in favor of such a course with a view of crushing the State government. Stautou's name is mentioned for Governor.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29, M. River 6 feet 11 inches and at a stand. Weather damp and cloudy. Mercury 44.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29, M. Weather dark with light rain. Heavy rain all last night. River fallen 4 inches since last evening. Thermometer 47.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29, M. Florr market duii, with sales of 1,400 bble at \$3 55@3 80 for superfine and extra. Whisky 14%c. Hog market nichanged, with sales of 1,200 head at \$4 80@\$5. Nothing has transpired in provisious so far.

NEW YORR, Dec. 29, M. Fionr declined; 10,000 bbls sold at \$4 29@\$4 25 for State. \$4 65@\$4 80 for Ohio, and \$4 50@\$4 75 for Southern .-Wheat quie'. Corn quiet: 8,000 bushels sold. Mess pork advanced 25c, with sales at \$15 60@316.

Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island 70%; Cumberland Coal Company 9; Hilnels Centra: 85%; La Crosse and Milwankee 10%; Michigan Sonthern 19; New York Centra 1 73%; Pennsylvania Coal Company 68%; Reading 53%; Micsouri Sixes 80; Erie 17%; Cleveland and Toledo 4-% BALTIMORE, Dec. 29. Flour duli; saies of 2,900 bbis, Howard and city mills at

\$4 50@4 75 on time. Wheatsteady. Corn quiet at 45@48 for white, and 47@50 for yellow. Whisky dull. NEW ORLEANS, December 28. Cotton—saies to day of 5,500 bales at stiffer prices, but quotations are suchanged. Flour market has a declining tendency. Exchange on London 104%@106.

MEMORANDA.-Steamer Virginia last New Orleans on Taesday, the 22d last., at 6 o'clock P. M. In port for Louisville, Il. D. Newcomb and Antelope-the Peter Telion was to ieuvo the same evening with us. First night out passed Landis, Highthyer, Duke, Magnoiia, and Princess. 23d—met Pacific above Natchez. 24th—Passed Chancellor and met Empress at Lake Providence. 25th—met James Montgomery at Horseshoe cut-off. 25th-met Baltic at Island 21. 27th-uet Diama at New Madrid and T. C. Twicheil at Caira. 28th-met Bayld White at Sisters and Fairchild above Henderson. Mississippi river falling from Napoleon up. Six days and eleven hours out, including all

RECEIPTS.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat and Lungs. DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry, FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, ERONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PALYS IN THE SIDE AND
EREAST, SPITTING OF ELGOD, AND
CONSUMPTION.

EVAN' VILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57. Dr. John Bull, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral In a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liv er Oil totaily failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I lantion in the amount of expectoration which speedily As a remedy in the advanced stages o consumption I give it most decidedly the preference JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Soid by ali druggists everywhere, All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to DR. JOHN BULL, Lonisville or New York, nov 20 db@j&wj3m

STRUNG PFARL WORK—Just received by express a beautiful assurtment of strung Pearl Sets and haif suitable for bridal occasions. For sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, dec 15 d&w&b 453 Main st., bet, Fourth and Flith

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, 535 Malu st., between second and Third.

WATCHES of various styles and trices, JEWELEY.

The latest styles, SH WEER STORMS SH WEER STORMS STOR

The latest styles.

SILVER.WARF.
Pitchers, Gobiets, Spoons, Forks, &c.
PLATED WARE
of the very finest quality.
We have many articles suitable for Christmas presents,
JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
di2j&b Main st., between Second and Thi d.

WE INVITE EVERYBODY IN WANT of HATS, CAPS, and FURS to call at the establishment of PEATHER, SMITH, & CO., Main street, where they are selling metrilarge stock at Eastern co-t for cash.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main t

AT COST! Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs. we will, from this day until January I, 1888, seil our large and elegant stock of Ladres', Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

PERTHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

(TODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY—The Trichest number ever sublishe '. Too sale by dill jake CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth et.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS for THE LADIES. HAYES & CRAIG are holding out great inducement for gentlemen to make presents of the most comfort able and neeful kind. Cail in, gentlemen. dll j&b

SCHOOL BOYS' CAPS—Something very nea', convenient, and comfortable of this kind may be had YEAY CHEAP at HAYES & CRAIG'S. C'HILDREN'S AND MISSES' BEAVER AND FELT dil 13th at a great secrifice at RAYES & CRAIG'S

MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' PRIME THICK and KIP BOOTS—A fine assortment jet for sale a OWKN & WOOD'S, dijab 465 Marketst, one door from Third.

GENTLEMEN: In an article written by myself and published in the Jonrnal of the 16th inst., on hog cholera and pestis bovina, which I regard as identieal, and long known among stock raisers as murrain

observe sundry lypographical mistakes, the most mportant of which is an entire misstatement of my formula. In each of the articles employed I am made to say one drachm, whereas my prescription was one drachm of pulv. chlorate of potash, I ounce of muriatic acid, and one ounce of water, to be put nto tight corked bottles and kept in u dark place. Two drachms or two teaspoonfulls of this mixture was to be put into a pint of water and administered in two or three ounce doses at frequent intervals, &c. Again I am made to say prostrated for piotraced and tilmus for litunus, and sundry other small though unimportant typographical inistakes.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.

Wintering Sheep.—Large, covered pens should be provided by all farmers for their sheep, in the cold, stormy winter weather. These sheds or pens should be so constructed that an abundance of pure air may be admitted at any time, by opening large windows on different sides, while the southern side should be entirely open. It is dangerons to the health of sheep to confine them in large numbers, in small, pworly-ventillated inclosures, and an expocure outdoors during the entire winter is far worse. A writer in the Maine Farmer says on this subject:

After the hard frosts of late autumn have put a stop to the growth of grass, the flock must be removed from their pasture to that where other stock has run, when they will do well for a few days, provided it has not been fed too short during the summer, and then changed to uncropped moving

summer, and then changed to uncropped mowing sields, when they will do a benefit rather than damage to the next year's crop, if there is a good second

growth of grass on the ground.

Our own practice has been not to turn old sheep on the mowing but little, as the Jambs are weaned in (8th mo.) August, and they crop the fields, whilst the old flock have the whole run of all the pastured. and are fed for several weeks from in are or two of ruta baga tops, and in case these fail before snow falls, the flock is taken in at night and fed with hay, and returned to the pasture next morning. When

I know farmers who take no pains to feed their theep for days or even weeks after the ground is covered with snow, unless it be deep.

Now this is cruel to the animals as well as a loss to the owner, by the flock losing flesh rapidly, and every dollar's worth lost in this way will cost him two to replace. When our flock is in for winter quarters the lamba are kept covered. lambs are kept reparate, rains also, from

the main flock of ewes.

Commence feeding with good hav, and continue this feed to lambs through the winter. After a week or two, but not until the weather is pretty steady cold, we commence feeding morning and noon with straw, evening with one bushel (and more if we have them) of ruta bagas to twenty-five sheep, and as much of our poorest hav (which is not very bad) as they will eat clean. I think it very important to the interest of the farmer, lumanity also requiring it, that all domestic animals lie down the oug, cold winter nights, with their stomachs wel with substautial food, in warm, well-littered

some with substantial 100d, in warm, wen-intered stalls, stables, or cotes.

Some winters, when we have had more straw than could be fed out twice in the day, we give straw at night, not omitting to increase the ruta bagas, or give some grain, as I hold, and after many years' experience it is in my mind a fixed fact, that all our stock, though it does not work nor give milk, must, to make the keeping of it prolitable, have winter feed equivalent to as much good hay as it will eat without waste.

without waste.

A change of feed is very acceptable now and then as the haufm of peas, beans, and vetches, buck-wheat, and cornstalks. Our flock is never kept so short as to eat any kind of straw clean, and the re-fuse, after using liberally for bedding all the stock on the premises daily, is deposited in a large loft over the sheep, for next summer and fall use. Straw feed should be discontinued for breeding

ewes one mouth at least before yearing time, unless we have a large supply of roots and some grain to feed, sufficient to increase their strength and the seretion of milk at this important season. We have never fed but very little grain, but ruta baga turnips liberally, and, as we think, to very great advantage.

The question is frequently asked, "Do not turnips weaken your sheep and injure their lambe?" No; and I am tempted to relate a case in point to

Some twenty years ago, the foxes were very detructive to young lambs, and those dropped in the pasture were very likely to be taken by them. Having, say twenty or thirty ewes that had not yeaned when the main flock was ready to turn off to pasture, we concluded to keep them up in a large, well-ventilated shed, where the air could be let in on all sides in fair weather, feeding with as many turnips as they would take, and the best of hay without grain. The lambs were strong and so were their mothers, giving plenty of milk.

Straw feeding heing over heat hay takes its place

Straw feeding being over, best hav takes its place with turnips as before, using more or less as they are likely to hold out, until grass has grown a small the ground they are let out a part of each fair day, near about home, until feed in their pastures is sufficient to supply them, when they are turned off, but we are careful to take them in during cold storms for weeks

Pure water is indispensable for the health and thrift of the flock, and this must be within their winter enclosure, and, if convenient, under shelter, as they like to drink a little several times a day. ould be kept constantly by them, both winter mmer. We find that a flock of 150 consume from 6 to 8 quarts per week, when fed on straw and turnips—less on hay, as we put a few quarts to a load when putting in the mow. Sulphur is mixed with the salt frequently, the year round, and wood ashes sometimes in the winter. Our flock is and has been for years uniformly healthy, rarely losing one by any disease, or more than one lamb in the

From the beginning until past midwinter hemlock and white pine boughs are every few days placed in the yards where the flocks can browse on them, which they do with great avidity and much to the preservation of health.

When I first commenced keeping sheep, the practice universally prevailed, as far as I knew, of feeding on the snow, ice, or bare ground, as the weather might be. I found there was a great loss in this way, and soon set about putting up racks and cribs.

But the greatest loss of out-door feeding is in rainy or thawy weather, which occasionally happens in winter, and the most of the two last months be-

in winter, and the most of the two last months before going to pasture. At this last season of feeding, I have seen flocks tread under foot and waste as much good hay as would, if fed, keep them in good condition, whilst at the same time they were growing weak and losing flesh.

Some farmers think their sheep would be diseased if fed under cover, and provided with lodgings day and night. We hold the opposite, having practiced both methods; with our present arraugement of feeding and lodging, it is rare to see one of the flock with dirty nose, cough, sore eyes, or other indications of disease. In severe cold or stormy weather the flock may be seen between meals, a portion quietly taking rest on their straw bed, the others nibbling at what may be left in their cribs. Our sheep lodges have tight walls. Two of them are lighted with windows, can easily be closed with

Our sheep lodges have tight walls. Two of them are lighted with windows, can easily be closed with light doors, and are very nearly closed in severe weather (well ventilated at the top, of course). The other, a large room, sufficient for feeding and lodg, ing 180, has about 8 square yards open to the south and east, flanked by other utildings that prevent the winds and storms from beating in—also large windows on the west, to open or close as the weather requires.

Our sheep lodges have tight walls. Two of them are the lighted with windows, can easily be closed with light doors, and are very nearly closed in severe weather (well ventilated at the top, of course). There are many varieties of potatoes claiming preeminence, but the large, smooth-skinned blues and London Ladys, for the West, have no such as the late reds, Neshannocs, all do well for the main crop. The soil must be rich. There are two advantages in planting in hills so as to plow both ways: First, they are more easily cleaned, as the plow will do most of the work; and secondly, the digging is not a fourth of the labor when potatoes are in hills as when they are in drills. One of the best potato raisers told us the other day of a plan by which he always succeeds in producing large, round, smooth tubers. He cuts off the eye end and gives it to the pig or cows, splits the tuber open lengthwise, and places two or three halves in each hill. We have such confidence in the expendence of the informer, we believe the aystem good, and therefore recommend it with confidence.

Just before the young plants come through the informer, we believe the aystem good, and therefore recommend it with confidence.

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tirely free from chaff, which is an important consideration with the manufacturer, and consequently to

am fully decided in the opinion that, by our present arrangements for comfortable lodgings and method of feeding, a saving is made of full twenty-five per cent. over that of out-door feeding and poor shelter for the flock, from storms and cold.

Tenn. Farmer and Mechanic.

PROTECTING PLANTS FROM COLD - There large, and probably an increasing, number of persons who are disposed to give up the cultivation of all plants which require any artificial protection to enable them to winstand the cold of our climate. They argue that there are enough good fruits and flowers that do not require this extra care, and that if the tender ones are dropped some hardier ones will immediately take their places, and that unless we drop the tender ones we shall never have a full snpply of hardy ones.

There is certainly force enough in this reasoning is induced to the former drive.

there is certainly force enough in this reaconing to induce us to look for and give a preference to varieties that are perfectly hardy, where these can be had, and to encourage the production of hardy seedings, to take the place of older sorts. But on looking the matter through, we find there are many srtices of great beauty and value now found in our cardens, which have no hardy substitute and many gardens which have no hardy substitute, and many others which, although considered hardy, because they will live through and grow after a severe winter, are yet so much benefited by protection, that until a perfectly bardy one is found to fill its place we cannot part with ir, and to secure the full amount of good from it we must shelter from the winds and

on good from he we must shelter from the winds and sun of our Northern winters.

Among the fruits generally cultivated and requiring this kind of care, we may mention the Strawberry, the Raspierry, and the New Rechelle Blackberry—although this last may not stand quite so much in stand of its other hard.

need of it as the others.

The Strawberry, in dry soils, seldom dies out from severe cold, except in the case of very tender sorts; but the vigor of the plants is much impaired and the growth retarded for several days by want of covering. Plants which have had a covering during the winter will thus mature their fruit sooner than others, which is quite an advantage to the grower of this early fruit. The crop is also increased in value to an extent of more than ten times the cost

of covering.

All that is necessary for the protection of Straw-All that is necessary for the protection of Straw-berry plants is to cover them with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, throwing a few laubs upon the leaves to keep the wind from blowing them off. Strawy manure is good, but a heavy covering of rank manure will suuther the plants; apply manure

thinly, if this is used.
Ruspberries are commonly considered hardy, and for this reason we would be the more emphatic in our statement that they must be protected. Many cultivators of Raspberries do not get one fourth of a crop, one year with another, because they do not procrop, one year with another, because they do not protect the canes during the winter. Strawberries frequently get a good covering of snow, which protects them, but Raspberries seldom get much benefit in this way. The upper portion of the cane not being covered with snow, is nearly dead in the spring, and grows late and feebly, if at all.

The best way to protect them, where they are planted, as they commonly are, in hills about four teen apart, is to remove all the old wood and all but four or six of the best young cares; then form a

four or six of the best young canes; then form a small mound of earth along the ground from one hill of plauts to an adjoining one, and, bending the canes of the two hills towards each other, and along the mound of earth—which must reach quite from one hill to the other, and be highest next to and against the canes, peg them down and cover with a couple of inches of earth. If the work is done in a mild day, and care is taken to raise the earth well against the stems before binding down, no canes will be broken, and in the spring every plant will start early

and vigorously.

The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been long enough in cultivation with us to show fully how hardy it may be, but the past two severe winters have evidently been too cold for its real good. The cane is so strong and large that it is difficult to tie up with straw, and too brittle to bear bending down with safety. Care should therefore be taken in planting to locate these plants where they will be sheltered from west or southwest winds by high

Where plants of any kind have been covered during winter, the covering may remain upon them until just as vegetation begins to start in the spring. It is not well to remove it at the first breaking up of winter, as the return of cold weather in spring is uite as injurious as the severe cold of winter.

All fruit or ornamental plantations which are so

located as to receive the sweep of prevailing winds, should, if possible, have the additional protection of a belt of trees planted thickly along the exposed side, but so far di-tant as not to shade, or injure by suce, our so rate retain as not to shade, or night by the spread of their roots, which is proved to be quite equal upon every side to the height of the tree. Belts or screens of this kind, formed of evergreens, are about the only practicable shelter to the larger and more important fruits, which are also more or less injured to such consequences. njured by such exposure.

It is a matter of quite common occurrence to see Isabella and other hardy grape vines considerably injured and enfeebled in their growth and fruiting by severe winter; yet we are not prepared to advise the cultivator to pull down his vines from the trelli-and cover them with leaves or earth; the cost and trouble, although frequently less than the actual benefit, is so often unnecessary that it seems best to take the risk in most cases; yet if any man would insure himself a crop this is his best way. We are hopeful that some of the newer sorts will prove perfectly hardy in our latitude, which we cannot say of the Isabella

The season is now so far advanced that these suggestions cannot all be carried into practice, but we hope all who read them will do what they can to secure the best possible crops next year. Strawberries can at least be covered while the ground is frozen, and Raspberries tied up with straw, if t late to be covered with earth. H. E. II. Genesee Furmer.

Roors .- It is admitted, by common consent, that the root crops have been the most efficient means of making the English the most powerful agricultural nation on earth. Such crops have a greater ten-dency than most others to renovate and enrich the dency than most others to renovate and enrich the soil, and this should be a chief object with farmers. Any system, it matters not the amount of immediate proit it promises, if it continually impoverishes the land, will sooner or later bring its subject to want. Cotton and tobacco crops enable their producers to gain wealth fast, while the land is fresh, but in a few years the soil best adapted to them, without extraordinary care, will become so poor that heavy crops of no kind can be grown.

In the United States we know of no products better calculated to improve the husbandry than to give especial attention to manuring and raising roots. To those not acquainted, roots may seem too small a business, but this is for want of knowing the large amount that may be produced and their various uses. From two to six hundred bushels of potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, or parsnips may be

potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, or parsnips may be produced to the acre much more easily than one hundred bushels of corn, and the acre of roots will go further in feeding than corn and improve the ground at the same time, while the other deterio-rates it. Horses, cows, and swine all are fond of roots, and they thrive and continue healthy in being fed with them. Previous to the season to com-mence putting in roots we hope a few condensed directions for putting in and cultivating will be ser-

viceable.

1st. Potatoes.-There are many varieties of potatoes

be kept perfectly free from grass and weeds, till they are six or eight inches high, when they might have one good hilling, after which they will require little or no attention till the digging season comes round. As to their preservation we will speak when

round. As to their preservation we will speak when it is more needful.

2d. Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.—There is a good deal of dispute amongst farmers concerning the productiveness of these two varieties of beets, but this depends upon several circumstances. If the season is wet and the surface very rich and meliow, the sugar beet is unquestionably preferable; but in a dry season, if the soil is deep, the wurzel has been much the more abundant crop. In three out of four years with us, the mangel wurzel has proved the better crop, and, as to the nutrivive particles of each, we have not ascertained by feeding that one has any advantage over the other.

advantage over the other.

Two pounds of seed to the acre is the general allowance when the rows are about two feet as and the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart. ground should be well manured and perfectly pulverized. The English plan is to manure in reach over which the seeds are deposited and main point is to have enough of it. A piece of plank four or five feet long, with plus projecting be-neath from one and a half to two inches, and a han-dle above, will answer for a dibble to put in the seed at the proper distance and depth. Place the dibble on the row, and with one exertion of the foot holes will be made, put in two seeds to have a sure stand cover with the foot or light rule, and then rell stand, cover with the foot or light rake, and then roll the ground. If the seeds are soaked from 24 to 48 hours in warm water they will come earlier, und a better stand will be insured. After the plants get up two or three inches, thin out to proper distant keep out the weeds, and stir the ground about roots. No other cultivation will be necessary.

Tenn Farmer and Mechanic.

BIG HEAD IN HORSES .- E. M. Gruffin, Iowa, is informed that, from his description, his colt has un-doubtedly not the big head, a disease, I believe, peculiar to the West, caused, we all think, by feedpeculiar to the West, caused, we all think, by feeding on dry hard corn, and in some cases over-heating in addition. It was very prevalent in this
neighborhood some thirty years ago, and young
horses that received extra feeding with corn, and
we had then little else to feed with, were most subject to it. It consists, as Mr. G. describes, of a
hard callous swelling on the upper and lower jaw
bones outside the grinders—in a short time causes
stiffne.s in the limbs, inability to rise without help,
and, if not checked, is always fatal. and, if not checked, is always fatal.

Some years ago I examined the jaw bones of a horse that had died of the disease, and found the exercscences quite as solid and hard as the bones. Mason, in his excellent work, is the only writer on farriery (and I have consulted some half dozen) who mentions the disease. The cure is arsenc, inserted in fine paper on the swelling. This I have seen tried; it is efficient and safe, but severe, and causes ugly scars. One of my sous has in this place a horse under treatment for it now—is using a decoction of roots of rattle weed or carpenter's square, found growing in old fence rows—one peck of the roots boiled down with three or four pounds of old bacon, for eight or ten hours, strained and rubbed well into the affected parts, and driven in with a hot iron every day for a week; then every Mason, in his excellent work, is the only writer on with a hot ion every day for a week; then every other day for a fortnight, which, though troublesome, is, I believe, an effectnl cure. Some use puncturing with an awl in several places, and rubing corrosive sublimate. It is an ugly disease, and a horse scarred with it loses more than half its value, and is seldom active after it.

SIDNEY SPRING, White co., Ill. P. S. Severe blistering for the big head is no se. I have tried it.—Country Gentleman.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—A writer in the American cal man, has adopted the six year course for his systen of rotation.
1st. Fallows of wheat; 2d. Wheat crop;

Corn crop; 4th. Oat crop (with clover); 5th. Clover crop (with manure); 6th. Clover crop—and the sod plowed under in September, and the ground, when properly prepared, sowed to wheat. Ile add: "Il pureue a different plan in using my manure, from any of my neighbors. I apply it all on my clover fields. First, because it increases the growth of clover, thereby affording more shade and litter. Secondly, it insures a good wheat crop. Thirdly, a good corn crop; after which, I fluid it much easier to get a good stand of young clover, and that is the great desideratum with our farmers. Give me a good stand of clover, and I would not pay the freight

He increases his manure heap largely by hauling refuse vegetable matter to some convenient spot, and then pens his stock upon it nights.—Ohto Valley Far-

MEMORANDA -Steamer Southerner left Memphis on the 5th of December at 6 o'clock P. M. Passed Sloux City and W. H. Denuy at the foot of 35; met Republic at 16 passed Herald at New Madrid; R. J. Luckland at Hick man; met Baltic at same; passed J. C. Fremont at Union mines; met David White at Uniontown; passed Bracelet at Peckenpau's, Arrived Dec. 28th at 3 P. M.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. DECEMBER 28.

ARRIVALS. Telegraph No. 3, Ciu. Ohlo. N. O. lowa, St. Louis. Falry Queeu, St. Louis. Arizouia, St. Louis, Fauny Bullitt, N. O. W. A. Faves, Oweneb Diamond, Evausville, Southerner, Memphis, Sir Wm. Wallace, Pitts. DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Ciu. Arizouia, Pitts.J W. A. Faves, Owensboro. Woodf. rd, N. O. Iowa, Pilts. Fairy Queen, Pitts.

RECEIPTS.

Per Fanny Buillitt from New Orleans—;40 hhds sugar, Rawson, Cool & Todd; 20 bbls oranges, Gaetano; 30 hhds sugar, 150 bags salt, 45 bbls oranges, 51 pks sdrs, order.

Per Southerner from Memphis—1 bbl oranges, Spencer, 1 do do, Frather; 34 casks hame, Atkinsou, Themas & Co; 24 bbls greave, Cornwall; 23 bales cotton, reshipment. Per W. A. Eaves from Owemboro—2 hids tobacco, II T Curd; 6 do do, Ronald & Brent; 5 do do, Spratt & Harper; 55 bass flaxseed, Waters; 20 do dried fruit, 15 do rags, 11 kegs lard, 12 bbis flour, Brent, Warder & Co

SUPERB BLANKETS, CHEAP. WE have a large stock of Bed Blankets, also Negr Blaukets, which we will sell at unprecedented bar gains. [n23 j&b] C. DUVALL & CO.

PAPER DOLLS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM—
No. 1. Carrie with her Dresses.
No. 2. Charley and his Wardrobe.
No. 3. Annie aud her Dresses.
No. 4. Little Fanny Light Foot.
No. 5. Nellie, a Young Lady of the "Epper Ten," with dresses, &c., sufficient in unmber and elegance for a Princess of "Blood."
Price 30 cente at
123 j&b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth et.

SHOVELS, TONGS, AND POKERS, COAL BUCKE Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Tea Trays, Minec Knives, Meat Cutters, Hammers, Hatchets, Saws and Meat Saws, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Skates, Pen Knives, &c., for sale by u2; j&b A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third st.

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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Ilaving been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and, during the Governor's absence, Acting Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my fature course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and connect such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloedshed, anarchy, and confusion, I have no doubt, but it will require more than bare have no doubt, but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold und enforce the laws, by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and, as an evidence of this, I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, through the Secretary of State, dated December 11th, 1857:

of State, dated December 11th, 1857:

"The convention which met at Lecompton on the 1st of September had framed a Constitution, and had anthorized its President to submit the question to the people on the 21st of December, whether this Constitution should be adopted with or without slavery. The importance of this issue could not be well over-astimated. It involved the complete and anthoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agisted Kansas or interested with its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom the settlement was referred, not only had an unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes, on the day appointed, but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty. In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were cutilled to adequate protection by the Territorial Government, and the Acting Governor was bound to employ all the legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election."

the Acting Governor was bound to employ all the legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election."

"The conflicting cylnions which prevail in the Territory," he says, "had their appropriate issue at the ballothox, and to that peaceful arbitrament they night safely be referred. The great objects to be accomplished, in the opinion of the President, were to preserve the peace of the Territory and secure the freedom of the election."

"From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. Stautou's successor. This duty is to preserve the peace in Kansas. Every person entitled to vote under the Constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraint whatever in the exercise of the elective frauchise. If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of It; and It may be a wise precaution to have them stationed, in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required."

"They (the instructions heretofore given) refer prominently to the preservation of peace at certain important elections; but I need hardly Inform yeu that your duty is not intended to be confined to these special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their list rights, and applies as well to one legal elections another. The Territorial Le-blanare, doubtless, convened on the 7th inst, and white it remains in ession its members are cutiled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people, for any purpose, this election should be held without Interruption, no less than those suthorized by the Convention. While

their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respect.

Should it authorize an election by the people, for any purpose, this election should be held without Interruption, no less than those suthorized by the Conv-mition. While the peace of the Territory is preserved and the freedom of elections is seenre, there need be no fear of dissirrous consequences. The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas, to organize a revolutionary Government. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded. But should the attempt be made and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government numt necessarily be maintained, and from whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere, by violence, with the elections authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted and the security of the elections can obviously occasion in injury to any citizen, or any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the constitution and laws."

"It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and no other than the people of Kansas, should have the tuil determination of the question now before them for decision."

"It is proper to add, that no action of the Territorial Legislature can interfere with the elections of the 21st of December and the 1st Monday of Jannary, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention."

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist ne in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-loox, than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the constitution people have resolved not to vote on the consitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually wen determines the result, and not the majoriy that might have been

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the rulls. American citizens can passe selves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be infileted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no ques-tion connected with our government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. true that a question may be presented in a manne objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority wills it the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required. This has been one of the reasons assigned why a

portion of the people will not vote to day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is that they anticipate frauds. I have seen Gen. Calthat they anticipate frauds. I have seen Gen. Cal-houn, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and, besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections sairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of th. se elections, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot-box. A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature providing for the infliction of se-

of the Legislature providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many gnards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions. I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and, in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn everything of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced

thing of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautions about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, lest contribute to carrying out the views above expressed; for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the co-operation of all good citizens, and, should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,

Secretary and Acting Governor.

Dec. 21, 1857.

Without Regard to Eastern Cost. C. DUVALL & CO., NA se i m

WE will sell without regard to cost for eash our entire stock of Carpeta, Curtain Materiala, Floor Oil. Cloths, and house furnishing goods in general, and invite all purchasers to examine our large stock, as we are determined to sell. [23 J&b] C. DUVALL & CO.

MEN'S AND BOYS WINTER CAPS—Som styles entirely new and most suitable to the season may be had very cheap of 121/46 HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

THE MONRY MARKET .- The only feature in the oney market is a continued tightness. The banks are doing little or nothing in their discount lines, and are throwing out the very best paper. New York exchange has been in rather better demand within the last few days at 1 prem. New Orleans exchange is still scarce, but the demand is not large as it has been; 11/4 prem. continues to be the ruling rate.

Indiana State Bank is par to 1/4 discount-the brokers taking it from their customers at the inside rate. Ohio State Bank 1/4 to 1/4 discount. Indiana stock banks 1/4 to 1 discount. The paper of the old Ternessee banks has suffered a further slight depreciatiou, and we now quote it 5@6 discount. Tennessee and Illinois stock banks 6@8 discount. Gold 1@1% premium.

Of the money market, the New York papers of Friday

asys:

There is no new feature in the money market, exceeting, perhaps, a somewhat increased demand, consequent of the general settling of accounts which usually occurs at this season of the year. Giltedged paper is still in small supply, and passes freely at 7@12 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ct. In the stock-houses money is abundant, and loans on satisfactory securities are easily obtained at 5@7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ct. The great accumulation of money at this point, seekfuly temporary employment, is shown by the williumness of capitaints and banks to take the new Treasury notes at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gent, interest. It is feared in some unarters that the absorption of gold by the issue of these notes will produce some daturbance in the money market, but if so, it can only be temporary, as the disbursements of the Treasury with be lammediately very large, and the gold will flow back again into the channels of commerce. The Treasury notes cannot be ready until the middle of January, and as the Treasury needs money at once, it is proposed to receive the money of capitalists and give receipts for it, to be redecimed with the notes when ready. Some parties, however, object to depositing money on these conditions, looking upon such receipts as furnishing no valid security.

Foreign exchange is very dult since the closing of the

tions, looking upon such receipts as turnishing no valid security.

Foreign exchange is very dull since the closing of the malls, and rates are still irregular and nonlinal; bills at 60 days on London may be quoted at 10-56 (100%, with one or two drawers at 100%.

The imports of toreign dry goods at New York for the week, show a large failing off as compared with the totals for the corresponding period of the preceding two years, as will appear by the following comparative statement:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

For the week.

For the week. 1855. 1856. En ered at the port. ...\$1,597,829 \$842.854 Thrown on market. 1,359,476 792,645

From the November statements of the several banks of Pennsylvania, made to the Anditor General of the State we learn that the total circulation of the banks amounted to \$11,432,363 99; specie, \$4,463,916 81; and deposite, \$16,-421,529 97. The proportiou of coln to the circulati

deposits is as one to six.

The Philadelphia North American, of Friday, says: At a meeting of the city banks, held last evening, in regard to an early resumption of specie payments, we noncestand that some of the smaller banks were for resuming on the first of next month, but most of those present preferred the first of Pebruary; nothing definite was arrived at, but he latter period seemed to find most favor.

THE HOG MARKET.-We present below a statement of the number of hogs killed around the falls np to last evening and also the number then in pens. It will be seen that the grand total is nearly 200,000 head. It is now a settled matter that the number which will be killed here this season will exceed that of last season, while there is also a considerable increase in weight. We have no data on which to base any calculation as to the number that will be slaughtered, but some of the houses do not expect to finish before the last of January. The market throughout the week has been very dull, prices continuing to have a downward tendency. There is a great want of confidence, but what depresses the market most is the scarcity of money. Prices for the product in New Orleans are lower than here.

We heard of two sales yesterday-one of 700 head as follows: those weighing under 180 pounds \$4 25, 180 to 200 pounds \$4 50, 200 to 220 pounds, \$4 75. and 220 and over \$5; and the other 1,085 head, averaging 200 pounds, at \$4 75.

The weather for killing has been very favorable during the week until yesterday, when it turned too

i	warm, and it was raining all day:	
	KILLED.	IN PENS.
1	Atkinson, Thomas, & Co33,820	2,000
ı	W. Jarvis & Co31,471	2,000
ı	Hull, Hunt, & Co24,615	1,459
ı	A. S. White & Co23,716	120
ı	Huffman, Hamilton, & Co20,512	2,347
ı	Hamilton, Ricketts, & Co20,330	2,100
ı	Owsley & Co14,276	-,
ı	New Albany	
	Total	10,026
1		

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Below you will find a statement of the number of hogs slaughtered and packed by ns this season, which closed to-day. You will also find statements of the four previous years: 1853-4. 1854-5. 1855-6. 1856-7. 10,042 10,311 13,833 14,950

Yours respectfully, A. W. MACKLIN & SON.

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor, FOURTH STREET,

Under Masonic Temple

LOUISVILLE, KY. THE WHIST PLAYER'S HAND BOOK, by Descha-pelles, Mathews, Hoyle, and Carlton. Price \$1. THE BILLIARD PLAYER'S HAND-BOOK, by White and Bohn. Hinstrated edition. Price \$1. THE GAMBLER'S LIFE, or the Life, Adventures, and Experience of Jonathan II. Green, the Reformed Gam-bler Price \$1.56. Experience of Jonathan II. Green, the Retormed Gambler. Price \$125.

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N. S. To make room for our spring stock now shipped from Europe, we will sell, until the lat of February, 186s, at cost of Importation, for cash only, our present large and new stock of China, Glass, and Queensware.

d7 b BUSINESS AND TRAVELING HATS of a very superior quality are selling very cheap for each at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, need & Main st.

THE FAMILY AND SHIP MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION: a Compendium of Pomestic Medicine, Surgery, and Materia Medica; by Francis G. Smith, M. D.
Price \$3.
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twenty-four flustrations, Price \$3.
135. j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

Violins! Violins! Violins! O I.D Italian, French, and German Violins!

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Doctor Burby:
Royal Game of Rea Serpent;
Game of Conundrums;
Spelling Game;
Game of Merchant;
Dominoes, Chees, and Checker Mun and Boards;
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